

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE



EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT


of the

SECRETARY OF WELFARE

JUNE 1, 1934 to MAY 31, 1936



JOHN D. PENNINGTON
Secretary



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Letter of Transmittal

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE HARRISBURG

September 15, 1936

*Honorable George H. Earle, Governor,
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
The Capitol,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the Administrative Code of the Commonwealth, I have the honor to submit to you herewith, the Eighth Biennial Report of the Secretary of Welfare, and to state that a determined effort has been made to bring order and efficiency into Pennsylvania's twenty-nine State-owned hospitals and penal and correctional institutions. This, in my opinion, is the outstanding achievement of your Administration in the Department of Welfare.

Chaotic, archaic, and barbarous conditions, in addition to incompetency, was the heritage from a long succession of previous administrations. You summed up the heritage in the words: "intolerable and disgraceful."

When the shocking conditions at the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon were brought to your attention, you ordered immediate action. The State Police went into every institution administered by the Department of Welfare. This was the first time in the State's history that such a general investigation was ever conducted. Prompt action followed revelations.

Hazards Virtually Everywhere

Fire and other hazards, lack of fire fighting equipment, deteriorated hose, inefficient, inadequate or no fire alarm systems were disclosed by the State Police in many of the institutions.

In several, fire drills were never held; at others, only infrequently. When drills were ordered by your investigators, confusion occurred. In addition to leaky hose, low

water pressure on the fire lines and inadequate emergency water supply were also found to exist at several institutions.

With the disclosure of these conditions, all of which existed for years and endangered thousands of the State's wards, sufficient funds were demanded from the General Assembly to make the necessary corrections. More than \$1,500,000 will be required to correct the fire and other hazards.

Improvements are being made as rapidly as possible and those officials and employes responsible for the conditions have been removed or soon will be dismissed.

As a result of your Administration's promptness in ordering the investigation and then immediately following up the findings by demanding funds, instead of merely filing the report, which apparently occurred many times before in previous Administrations, a signal service was performed for Pennsylvania.

Boys Put in Dungeons

The investigation at Huntingdon disclosed defects in the fire alarm system and other equipment that constituted a physical menace to the lives of the 1000 delinquent boys housed there. It was soon discovered that discipline took the form of lashings and incarceration in damp dungeons in which the offenders were compelled to sleep on the floor or on boards.

Brutality was immediately stopped. The dungeons are no longer used. In their place we have modern shower baths. In one step, Pennsylvania's correctional system for youthful offenders advanced many years. Now the youthful delinquents are treated as human beings. It is believed that the majority of the boys can be reclaimed.

Further Changes in Penal Administration

Your investigations also revealed that discipline in State penal and correctional institutions was in the hands of subordinates in many cases. It often was found that many officers were responsible to some degree for the discharge of this important function, no matter how unfitted they might be for it. To correct this, under your instruc-

tions, orders have been issued holding Superintendents and Wardens directly responsible for the maintenance of discipline. They, alone, will be accountable for it. Furthermore, accurate records shall be kept of all infractions, as well as the dispositions that are made of them. This was another point of inefficiency that was discovered through the investigations, for in addition to the decentralized and scattered methods of discipline that had been used, very few records could be found of just what had been done, and the little information that was available was too limited to be of any value.

An effort is being made to improve the appearance of the personnel of the State penal and correctional institutions. A standard uniform will be worn which will be attractive, and personal cleanliness and hygiene will be stressed.

The inequalities in the payment of wages to inmates in State prison industries has been adjusted so that equal effort will merit like wages.

Relieving Overcrowding

Improvements were necessary in penitentiary housing. A more thorough classification of the population was ordered to segregate the different types of inmates. Some of the overcrowding has been reduced by transferring prisoners from one penitentiary to another according to the kind of security their offense and character warrants.

These changes mean lessening the chance of outbreaks, or attempted outbreaks, which might result in loss of life.

Inmates, many of whom formerly were improperly classified, will now be placed on penitentiary farms and gradually prepared for their parole or freedom.

Approximately 3,000 men and women are annually paroled or released from the Department of Welfare's penal and correctional institutions. The budget for these institutions totals millions annually.

To obtain the greatest result from this enormous expenditure, other reforms are being instituted to lessen the taxpayers' burden by making every effort toward releasing a more socially adjusted person than when admitted.

Rehabilitation Progressing

During this Administration, rehabilitation of prisoners in the Department's penal and correctional institutions is progressing to a point where nearly fifty per cent of the institutional population is receiving vocational training.

Since the beginning of this year nearly 900 men and women have been returned to society better fitted to take their places in their communities, through having received industrial or systematic vocational training.

Trade training covers a wide range, from sewing to printing, and from work in metal trades to textile art. These opportunities are available to hundreds of inmates meriting this consideration, and at present approximately 1406 persons are receiving beneficial instruction.

Pennsylvania's system of trade training and prison labor industries, is recognized by penologists as the best in the Nation. Federal authorities frequently visit this Commonwealth's prison shops to obtain information for use in establishing trade training and prison industries in other states.

Illiteracy Reduced

Other phases of the rehabilitation program are the extension of the educational system and a better understanding of the prisoner through improved clinics to determine the inmate's characteristics with a view toward giving him the proper treatment while at the institution. Every effort is being made to abolish illiteracy.

Care of the Insane

While the penal and correctional phase of the Department of Welfare's function is of major importance, another important responsibility is the care and treatment of the mentally ill, mental defectives and of epileptics. Twelve institutions are maintained by the State for these patients.

One of the means by which the administration aids in the recovery of the mentally ill is by providing employment for the patients, and as a result their attitude improves.

Another important contribution to the mentally ill is the service thousands annually receive to prevent their

return to institutional care. The medical staff and social service representatives now so thoroughly investigate each patient that approximately fifty per cent of those admitted to Pennsylvania's mental hospitals are eventually returned to their community.

To lessen the taxpayers' burden, the Department's institutions endeavor to find employment for nearly 2500 persons paroled, of the approximately 15,000 registered at the eight State-owned mental hospitals. Progress in this phase of the Department's functions has been made during this Administration.

More Aid for State Needy

The general welfare of all the people, characterized by demonstrated humanitarianism, has marked this Administration. At no time has politics entered into actions in endeavoring to extend the utmost assistance to needy mothers, the aged, and the blind.

These three phases of assistance offer the greatest fields in which the State directly reaches the less fortunate of our people. It is in these that this Administration has devoted unusual personal interest.

Whenever necessary, other State business has been deferred and State officials personally conferred in Washington with Federal officials in connection with obtaining more assistance for the State's needy.

You led the movement to change Pennsylvania's laws to enable the Commonwealth to receive Federal grants under the Social Security Act. Legislation now is before the General Assembly to accomplish the necessary changes and soon will be enacted into law.

By these changes the number of mothers, aged, and blind to receive assistance will be doubled. Direct grants will be made to 119,000 persons, as compared with 57,200 now receiving assistance.

Mothers' Assistance

The significance of this increase is not discernible in the totals of persons aided in the three groups. For instance, under the mothers' assistance grant, nearly 24,000 children are benefited. In the second year of your Administration, this number will be increased to approximately 50,000.

This assistance enables children to remain in their own homes instead of being subjected to institutional placement.

In May, 1934, 7,892 mothers with dependent children, whose husbands are dead or confined in mental hospitals, received aid averaging \$35.22 per capita, while in last March, after a year of this Administration, 8,594 mothers were on the rolls, receiving an average of \$35.86. Under the Administration's legislation, the number of mothers will be increased to 15,400 receiving approximately the same average grant.

Pennsylvania, under your Administration, has become the Federal Government's partner in extending the benefits of social security to children in the State's predominantly rural areas and to those in areas of special need.

Under the provision of the Federal Social Security Act, which became operative May 1st, services are being established, extended and strengthened throughout the State for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children in danger of becoming delinquent.

Old Age Assistance

When assistance first was granted in December, 1934, to Pennsylvanians more than seventy years of age, 31,944 were benefited, receiving an average of \$20.75 a month. In March of this year, after one year of your Administration, the number increased to 40,000 and the average grant rose to \$21.29 per capita. With the enactment of your measures, 55,000 others will be added for assistance to prevent them from becoming objects of charity.

Blind Pensions

Under pensions to the blind, first given in July, 1934, when 3,679 persons received aid averaging \$24.82 a month, the first year of your Administration found 7,706 aided with an average grant of \$29.84. In a few weeks 8,900 blind Pennsylvanians will be obtaining assistance of approximately \$30.00 a month, the maximum obtainable under the new law.

Service to Citizens

It is recognized that the fundamental purpose of the Welfare Department is service to our citizens—the pre-

vention of dependency, delinquency, mental disease and the complications of mental defect; the treatment, care and rehabilitation of the dependent, delinquent and the mentally and physically incapacitated or the handicapped in Pennsylvania.

All these are being achieved to a greater degree than heretofore with the resultant benefits of comfort and health through the alleviation of misery, hunger, and dependency.

Respectfully,



Secretary of Welfare

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(A Supplement to this Biennial Report will be issued on or about December 1, 1936)

WELFARE DOLLARS

ANALYSIS of appropriations to the Department of Welfare for the 1935-37 biennium, as compared with those allotted during the previous two year period, indicate new factors which make a comparison of total appropriations unequitable.

While the 1933-35 appropriation of \$35,682,275 rose to \$59,914,800 for the 1935-37 biennium, the increase of \$24,232,525 might indicate that the Department's expenditures had abnormally increased, but a segregation of various budgets indicates otherwise.

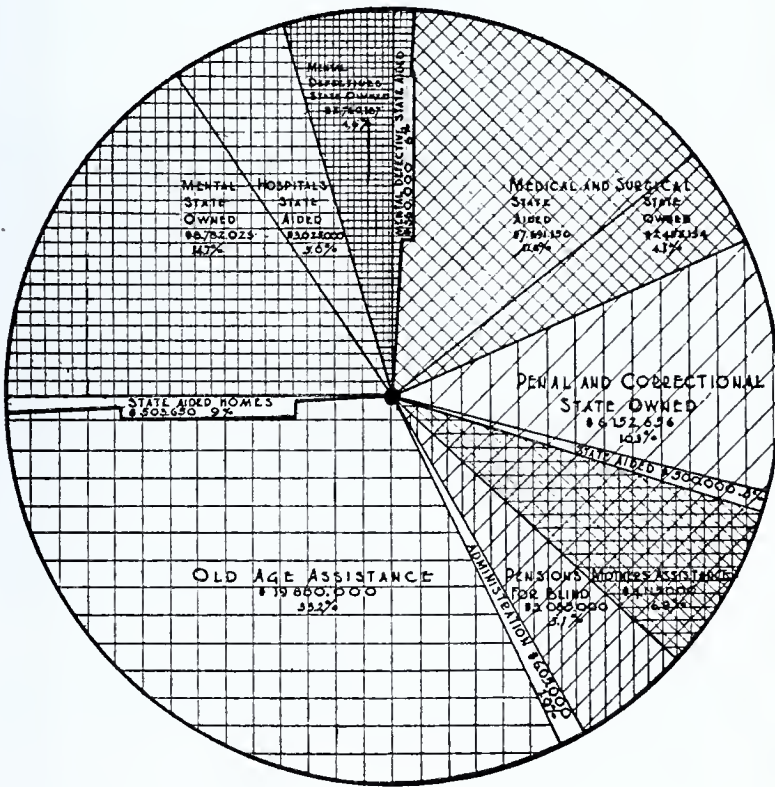
Addition of the Division of Grants and Pensions to the Department absorbed \$22,965,000 as a direct appropriation, which left a total of only \$2,265,525 for allotment between five large, and by necessity, constantly expanding bureaus.

The additional appropriation to the Department also included institutional budget items which previously were directly allotted.

Despite the increase, it does not exceed, and in some instances does not equal, increased appropriations made during previous administrations.

1935-1937 APPROPRIATIONS

\$59,914,800



WHERE THE WELFARE DOLLARS GO

WELFARE: TODAY AND TOMORROW

DESPITE increasing evidences of improved economic conditions which daily are becoming more obvious as the result of the guidance and encouragement of Democratic National and State policies, provision now must be made to mitigate the misfortune of our less fortunate fellow humans by providing permanent welfare security.

The day of governments' failure to recognize its obligations to its aged citizens, its widowed mothers with dependent children, to the blind and to the needy, has passed.

The Federal Government now appreciates that it must exercise and extend its strength and resources to the individual states to prevent misery and hunger and want among our people; that it must fully perform the functions of government by assuring our people security under the general welfare clause of the Constitution.

With courage and fortitude, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the world's outstanding humanitarian, pointed out the devastating effects of disrupted and dislocated industry and agriculture and brought forcefully to our attention this neglected human side of the Federal Government which at its very inception promised to alleviate human distress.

With a greater number of persons each day making application for the forms of assistance which have become recognized essential aids and the duty of Government, it is more discernible and inescapable that permanent pro-

vision must be made for the prevention of a recurrence of the previously widespread destitution of the aged, the widowed mothers, their dependent children and the blind, as distinct from direct relief which may be necessary as a result of probable future unemployment and distress.

Pennsylvania under Governor George H. Earle's Democratic leadership, recognizes this necessity and has made progress in this human aspect of government, but not without a struggle against those whose principles are at variance, but whose individual beliefs are not opposed to those of the Commonwealth's Chief Executive and the majority of Pennsylvanians.

No one yet definitely knows the magnitude of our future welfare problem.

Physicians are unanimous in their belief that malnutrition resulting from an insufficiency of adequate foods properly prepared, will cause an increase in the number of children of this generation who some time in the not distant future will require some form of assistance or hospitalization. Moreover, parental mental anguish accentuated by unemployment and other causes including improper housing of many families today may be reflected in their children's health.

This becomes eventually the humanitarian responsibility of the State and the problem toward which the Department of Welfare must exert its greatest energies in an endeavor to prevent, and, if humanly possible, to solve.

We will not realize the full value of our National and State wealth if we are derelict in our obligation to recognize the tenet of Christianity that We Are Our Brother's Keeper.

STATE WELFARE COMMISSION

Invaluable assistance was rendered to the Department by the State Welfare Commission throughout the bien-nium in approving rules, regulations and policies.

The Commission composed entirely of unpaid members appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth includes Mrs. Katharine Hansell Earle, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, of Pittsburgh; Colonel Frank E. Baker, of Bala-Cynwyd; Dr. Earl D. Bond, of Philadelphia; Mr. John Boylan, of Scranton; Honorable Paul N. Schaeffer, of Reading; Dr. S. J. Waterworth, of Clearfield and Secretary of Welfare John D. Pennington, ex-officio and chairman of the Commission.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY WORK

IT IS the function of the Bureau of Community Work to care for the helpless, in which category may be included dependent children, the aged and the ill. Such work has its roots deep in the traditions and cultures of community life and assumes the complexion of the individual community. In this instance communities may be defined as county units and may be considered to have personalities as individual and distinct from each other as do persons. For this reason standards of care vary considerably between counties and it becomes the State's task through the Department of Welfare and its Bureau of Community Work, to obtain a consistently adequate standard for each inadequately provided citizen.

What constitutes an adequate standard has been the subject of much discussion, interlocked as it is with the cost of welfare in taxation and voluntary subscription. Decreased initial cost, while resulting in cheaper service, actually means increasing existing needs and the creation of additional problems. True economy lies in intelligent prevention planning and the prevention of child dependency, penniless old age, illness and delinquency as community social problems.

The Bureau recognized as a part of its duty to the public and private organizations which it supervises, the rendering of assistance and the program of preventing social problems. This responsibility is met by planning with communities, meeting with and addressing groups of citizens, aiding in social studies, preparing monographs, and issuing pamphlets on welfare.

The State-wide study of poor relief completed in 1935 by the Department, with the assistance of Federal funds, and in which the Bureau took a large part, provided basic information which might serve as a foundation for poor law reform in the development of modern public welfare services in Pennsylvania. Exhaustive data was collected on the following

General and special laws relating to poor relief, and laws affecting dependency, neglected and delinquent children.

Receipts and expenditure of poor districts—taxing powers and financial practices.

Operation of county homes—administration of outdoor relief—care of dependent children.

Historical background and organization.

This study, now out of print, was published by the Department in 1935, as "Poor Relief Administration in Pennsylvania." Additional publications on the subject have been issued and the Department has on file for further research, field schedules and abstracts of poor laws including local and special poor relief acts and judicial decisions.

Division of Family and Child Welfare

This Division supervises 382 organizations caring for children away from their homes, in addition to 425 poor boards and 85 county homes. It approves plans for alterations to or building county homes, State-aided institutions for children and all institutions for juvenile delinquents. To juvenile courts and to communities it renders general advisory services on welfare problems. Laws governing importation of children into Pennsylvania, the solicitation of funds for charitable purposes and certain aspects of the Corporation Acts are administered by the Division. It also licenses boarding homes for infants.

TABLE I
AGE GROUPS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1935

Type of Institution or Agency	Total	Under 1 year of age	2 to 4 years of age incl.	5 to 9 years of age incl.	10 to 14 years of age incl.	15 years of age and over
Institutions for Dependents.....	15934	338	731	3745	7480	3640
Institutions for Delinquents.....	5353	.....	.....	39	1187	4127
Institutions for Physically Handicapped....	486	9	29	150	198	100
Child Caring Agencies.....	16286	571	1487	4070	5848	4310
Juvenile Courts	3129*	9	228	775	1289	828
TOTALS	41188	927	2475	8779	16002	13005
Less duplications as marked.....	38499					

DAY NURSERIES

Total	Under 1 Year of Age	1 to 3 years of age incl.	4 to 6 years of age incl.	6 to 10 years of age incl.	11 years of age and over	Families Represented
1671	17	284	427	707	236	1124

MATERNITY HOMES

Total	Mothers and Expectant Mothers Under 16	Mothers and Expectant Mothers 16 to 21 years	Mothers and Expectant Mothers Over 21 years	Babies with Mothers	Babies without Mothers
885	19	161	163	193	349

*Does not include the 100 children in "temporary detention."

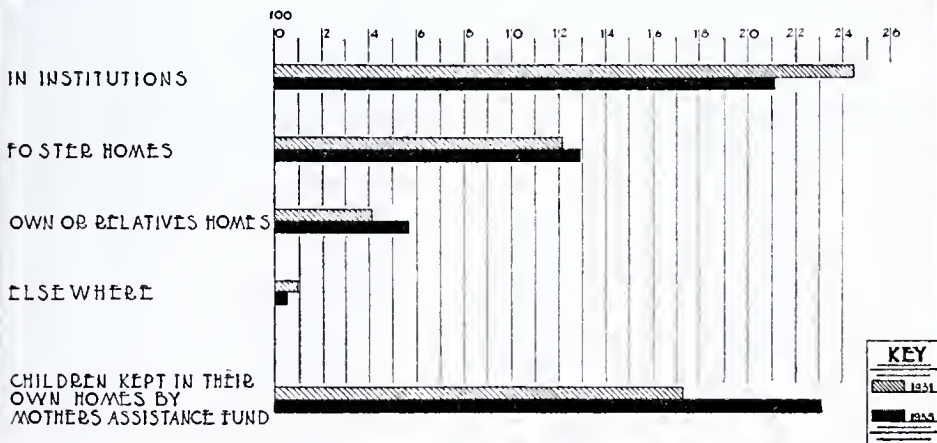
Child Dependency and Neglect

Early in 1934, as a result of a Washington conference held at the request of the Child Welfare League of America, a State-wide

Committee on Child Care and Recovery was appointed by the Secretary of Welfare to ascertain the status of dependent and neglected children through the period of financial crisis. The Division worked actively with this committee in cooperation with the Philadelphia Community Council and the State Emergency Relief Administration which did much of the work as a research project. The report which dealt with health, dependency, neglect, maladjustment and employment of children was published in October, 1935, as "Pennsylvania Children and the Depression."

Annual population reports from individual organizations show trends in children's needs in the State. For three years there has been a gradual slight decrease in numbers of children under care. However, this decrease is in an age group below fifteen. The group above fifteen years has steadily increased. This indicates a need for attention to the group of children who some years ago were considered able to maintain themselves, but who, under present conditions, must receive care.

WHEREABOUTS OF CHILDREN UNDER CARE ON MAY 31-1931-DEC 31-1935



The gradual decrease in populations has led the Division's representatives to discourage building of children's institutions unless a local need is clearly shown.

Populations of day nurseries have also steadily decreased, resulting in the closing of seven last year.

Child Delinquency

The Juvenile Court law is an important factor in the care of children. This law was codified and amended in 1933 and the Division has prepared and published a pamphlet, "Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Law and Practice," outlining the major provisions of the law, with divisions, current practice and a list of institutions and agencies which accept commitments of delinquent children.

In its supervision of institutions for delinquent children, the Division also initiated a practice of informal conferences with superintendents to discuss delinquency. This practice, it is hoped, will lead to coordinated thinking and planning for treatment of the problem.

The Division recognized the value of the plan, begun in Los Angeles, of coordinating councils. The general idea is to integrate local resources with two objectives: 1. Early discovery and treatment of delinquent and potentially delinquent children; 2. Study and elimination of conditions deleterious to wholesome neighborhood life. Variations of the plan are now in effect in communities throughout the Nation. During the biennium the Division has been active in carrying the idea to local Pennsylvania communities and assisting in its establishment where the community wishes it.

TABLE II
CENSUS REPORT OF CHILDREN UNDER CARE
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1935

Type of Institution or Agency	Number of Organizations Reporting	Under Care At Beginning of Period	Received during the year	Total for the year	Discharged during the year	Deaths during the year	Remaining Under Care December 31, 1935
Institutions for Dependents.....	161	16194	3897	20091	4094	63	15934
Institutions for Delinquents.....	22	5570	2735	8305	2938	14	5353
Institutions for Physically Handicapped.....	11	474	261	735	244	5	486
Child Caring Agencies.....	68	16703	5570	22273	5997	52	16224*
Day Nurseries.....	36	1719	1136	2875	1202	2	1671
Juvenile Courts.....	66	3042	1090	4132	1000	3	3129***
Maternity Homes.....	16	878	2139	3017	2053	79	885**
TOTAL.....	380	44580	16348	61428	17528	218	43682****
Less duplications as noted.....							40993

*Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia was unable to furnish this information, therefore, there is a difference of 62 in this total.

**Includes 163 mothers and expectant mothers over 21 years of age.

***Does not include 100 children in "temporary detention."

****This total includes 2,939 children reported by both an institution and child caring agency. Also 163 mothers and expectant mothers over 21 years of age, but does not include 100 children in "temporary detention." It also does not include the 62 children in the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia.

TABLE IV
WHEREABOUTS OF CHILDREN UNDER CARE
DECEMBER 31, 1935

Type of Institution or Agency	Total	In own Institution	In other Institutions for Dependent Children	In Institutions of other types	In foster boarding homes	In foster free homes	In working homes without wages	In homes at wages	In own or relatives homes with maintenance paid by organization	In own or relatives homes free	Others
Institutions for Dependents.....	15934	14699	32	20	139	370	23	49	292	235	75
Institutions for Delinquents.....	5353	3524	1	22	25	1	3	149	.....	1517	111
Institutions for Physically Handicapped.....	486	463	.....	4	3	.....	.....	7	6	.....	3
Child Caring Agencies.....	16286	494	2656	170	7283	1598	114	380	584	2817	190
Day Nurseries.....	1671	1563	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
Juvenile Courts.....	3229	100*	.....	.....	2412	284	24	126	283	.....	.....
Maternity Homes.....	885	885**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	43844	21728	2689	218	9862	2253	164	711	1165	4569	485
	41155—Less duplication of 2689***										

*In temporary detention but not included in subsequent tables.

**Includes 180 mothers and expectant mothers under 21 years of age; 542 babies with and without mothers. In addition there were 163 mothers and expectant mothers over 21 years of age, which are also included in this total.

***Since children under supervision of a reporting agency or institution who were at the time of the census in some "other institution" are counted twice (provided the "other institution" is in Pennsylvania), deductions have been made "Less duplications as marked."

TABLE III
RACE OF CHILDREN UNDER CARE
DECEMBER 31, 1935

Name of Institution or Agency	Total	White	Negro	Other
Institutions for Dependents	15934	15531	390	13
Institutions for Delinquents	5353	4348	1005	---
Institutions for Physically Handicapped	486	444	42	---
Child Caring Agencies	16286	13543	2723	20
Day Nurseries	1671	1474	195	2
Maternity Homes	885	859	26	---
Juvenile Courts	3129*	2699	429	1
TOTAL	43744	38898	4810	36
Less duplications as marked.....	41055			

*Does not include 100 children in "temporary detention."

TABLE IV-A
RECAPITULATION
CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1935

Number Reporting	Name of Institution or Agency	Number Under Care
161	Institutions for Dependents.....	15934
22	Institutions for Delinquents.....	5353
11	Institutions for Physically Handicapped.....	486
68	Child Caring Agencies.....	16286
36	Day Nurseries.....	1671
16	Maternity Homes.....	885
66	Juvenile Courts.....	3129*
380	TOTAL	43744
	Less duplications as marked.....	41055

*Does not include 100 children in "temporary detention."

Rural Extension Unit

Title V, Part 3, Section 521 of the Federal Social Security Act provides for the allotment of funds by the Secretary of Labor for use by cooperating state public welfare agencies for the establishing, extending, and strengthening, especially in predominantly rural areas, public welfare services for the protection and care of homeless dependent and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent. Pennsylvania's allotted share of these funds was \$22,372 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. For each succeeding year \$76,749 is to be allotted to the Commonwealth on the basis of rural population.

Pursuant to this act becoming operative, plans were developed jointly by the Chief of the Bureau of Community Work and representatives of the United States Children's Bureau, and others acquainted with child welfare problems in Pennsylvania. Rules and regulations were drawn up by the Bureau with the assistance of an advisory committee and approved by the United States Children's Bureau.

The plan and the rules and regulations provide for a Rural Extension Unit of the Division of Family and Child Welfare to extend the services into various counties. A staff of three has been appointed to this Unit, and is now functioning. An Executive Committee of 11 persons familiar with child welfare problems and selected from all parts of the State which has also been appointed by the Secretary of Welfare will meet regularly in Harrisburg and advise as the plans develop.

The general plan is to place in one of the public departments in each county, predominantly rural or in great need, which applies for the assistance, trained personnel whose salaries and traveling expenses are to be paid from Federal funds. The county must assume other overhead expenses and must provide for the maintenance of children.

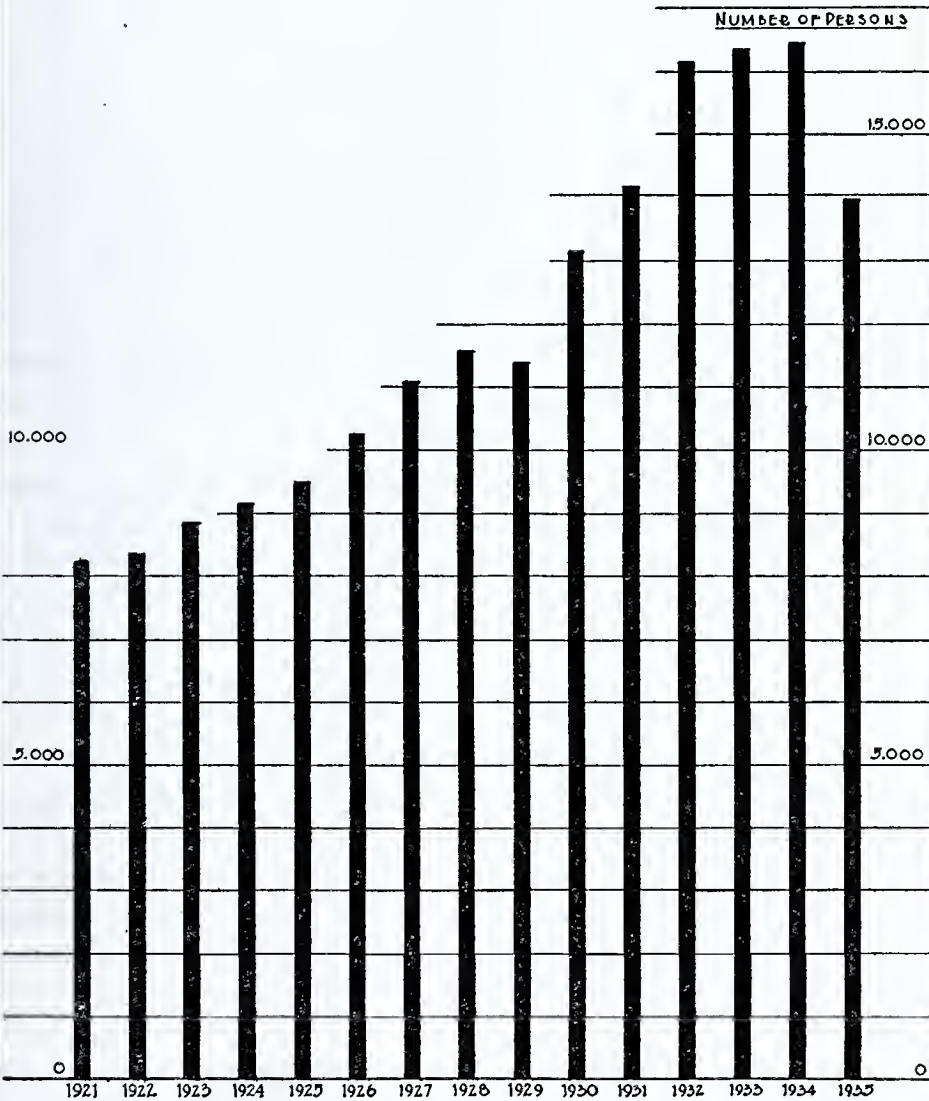
Two counties have already applied for this new service and negotiations are being conducted with other counties.

Poor Boards

The trend in county homes, though now only faintly seen, is toward hospitalization. With old age assistance, county home populations will eventually be very largely those physically disabled.

In its efforts to standardize services to county wards, the Division prepared record forms for Poor Boards which now are in use.

COUNTY HOME POPULATION ON DECEMBER 31 —1921-1935—



Interracial Consultant

The Interracial Consultant has been active in studying the Negro situation in other states and has cooperated with State-wide and local agencies in the interest of health and social conditions of the Negro in Pennsylvania. A State-wide Advisory Committee was appointed in September, 1935, by the Secretary of Welfare, to assist the Consultant.

Solicitation Act

The administration of the Solicitation Act has gone forward with tremendous strides during the biennium.

Two amendments to the Act, one eliminating the granting of certificates to individuals and the other providing for the return of the fee in cases where the application has been withdrawn or not proceeded with, were signed by the Governor in June, 1935.

Municipal, civic and social organizations have become interested in the enforcement of the Act and have offered their cooperation to the Department. Several arrests have been made for violations and some large cities of the State have under advisement the adoption of ordinances similar to the Act.

Public information has been disseminated as to the importance of public officials and prominent citizens first determining as to whether an organization is complying with the provisions of the law before permitting their names to be used as officers or board members. Without an investigation criticism as well as embarrassment may result. Names of organizations granted certificates of registration as well as those which do not meet the provisions and the reasons why the certificates were refused have been publicly announced. The Department hopes by this means to protect those charitably inclined.

It has been the policy of the Department to issue divisional certificates to organizations which have branches in various counties. This policy has been discontinued. Each individual branch must apply for its own certificate. If, under the old policy, one branch did not meet the requirements of the Act, the entire organization would be refused a certificate. The present practice now provides that one branch may be granted a certificate, while another is refused.

On June 1, 1934, there were 156 certificates in force, while on June 1, 1936, 257 certificates were in effect. Until organizations

and the public become aware of the Act's value the increase in the number of certificates will be slow.

Many certificates were refused because organizations violated Section 4 of the Act; that is, the cost of solicitation was more than fifteen percent of the gross receipts. Occasionally, Board members and individuals given as reference do not answer letters, or the organization does not submit the necessary copy of the constitution and by-laws or audit. In such cases certificates are refused and the public protected from probably unscrupulous alleged charitable organizations.

Non-Profit Corporation Act

Since May, 1933, when the law went into effect, the Department has carried out the provisions of the Non-Profit Corporation Act, by approving certificates of incorporation to such agencies as hospitals, children's homes, nursing organizations, eye institutes, and community associations.

During the biennium three certificates of incorporation were granted organizations, one charitable and the others to hospitals. Two foreign business corporations were refused certificates because they were maintaining and operating sanatoria without the required licenses.

Five certificates of incorporation were refused due to the field being adequately covered by existing agencies, or the qualifications of the incorporators were such that the Department could not certify to the incorporation.

Division of Homes and Hospitals

This Division supervises 357 institutions of which 163 are State-aided hospitals; makes annual inspections and a quarterly check of reports of patients entitled to free care and also supervises 17 State-aided homes for the aged. It approves plans for new buildings and additions; administers acts requiring regulation and licensure of private nursing homes and hospitals and private maternity homes and hospitals.

Progress During Biennium

The appropriation for the present biennium of \$7,691,150 partly covered the actual expenditures for free care of the 163 State-aided hospitals. Lessening of income from endowments, and private gifts, in addition to the increasing demand for free care has

been of great concern to many of the smaller institutions. The severe Spring floods of 1936 increased the difficulties of several of the State-aided hospitals located in the flooded areas.

The seventeen homes for the aged inspected by the Division report for the year 1935-1936 as follows:

Capacity	959
Population, Men	249
Population, Women	587
Total Population	836

A number of the homes are now occupied to capacity and have long waiting lists.

The three Grand Army of the Republic Homes have been unable to accept additional guests due to lack of funds. Many aged men and women seeking admission to homes are unable to provide the amount of money necessary to pay the admission fee.

During the biennium, the Division licensed 84 private nursing homes and hospitals and 35 maternity homes and hospitals. The Division was constantly alert to prevent the exploitation of the sick and aged by homes and hospitals operated commercially.

PROTECTION

WELFARE, means "a state of well being." Based on this definition, it is not difficult to define the functions of the Department of Welfare as being those which endeavor to maintain the community in a state of well being.

This happy state, however, is not attained by the process of socially good legislative acts alone, but, in addition, by a protection of that state from such social evils as neglect, poor health, family disintegration and various other factors.

To cure society's ills is an expensive and difficult task. Like a neurotic person, society is chronically ill. To alleviate the burdens of the taxpayers who pay the costs, the Department of Welfare decided that the establishment of a protective program in each of its divisions would greatly reduce total State expenditures.

It is the Department of Welfare's function to practically apply the axiom that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." An example of its application is evident in the Department's Mental Hygiene Program initiated to educate our citizens wherein lurks the danger of mental diseases and how they may exercise preventive measures. This results in a gradual lessening of admissions to mental hospitals. Decreased population means fewer institutions. Fewer institutions mean decreased appropriations for maintenance.

Checking of children's eyesight in schools and giving them proper treatment will mean a decreased number of blind who must eventually receive State-aid.

Old Age Assistance affords reasonable security and means that county homes and their attendant budgets no longer will be so burdensome throughout the State as heretofore to care for the needy aged.

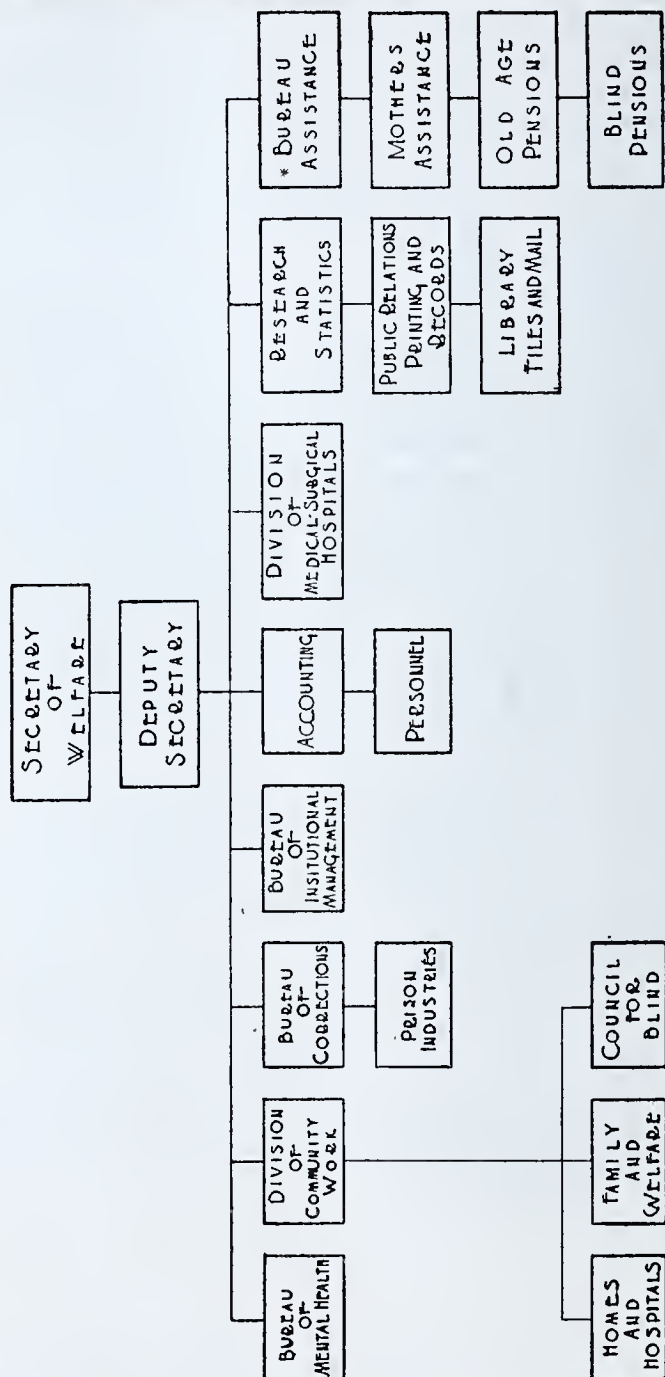
Child guidance prevents the development of adult criminals and saves the Commonwealth inestimable dollars.

These briefly summarize a few of the phases in the program of protection which prove to be real services to the taxpayers of Pennsylvania.

As to the humanitarian aspect, who may say what heart-aches have been spared our citizens, who, but for the protective aid of the Department of Welfare might have been less fortunate?

As insurance is protection to the individual, his home and his family, so is the preventive and protective program of the Department of Welfare a safeguard to society. Society profiting by this protection will be healthier and happier and the Department of Welfare will have accomplished its mission.

FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE



DIVISION OF GRANTS AND PENSIONS

THE Division of Grants and Pensions supervises the administration of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, Pension Fund for the Blind and Old Age Assistance. The oldest of these services, Mothers' Assistance, was established in 1913 within the Department of Public Instruction, but was transferred in 1921 to the Department of Public Welfare shortly after the Department was organized.

Previous to October 21, 1921, the Commonwealth did not provide for supervision of the activities of private and public agencies dealing with dependent, defective and delinquent children. The creation of the Department of Public Welfare and the transfer of the Mothers' Assistance Fund to its supervision strengthened the power of the administration of Mothers' Assistance Fund in this respect. First reports of the Department requested an increase in the appropriation for Mothers' Assistance and pointed out that the Mothers' Assistance plan would be the most economical to the State for caring for dependent children.

Data from Berks County for 1921 stated the grant to a family under the Mothers' Assistance Law was \$2.30 a week as against a cost of \$4.13 a week, for institutional care. In 1924 there was a recommendation that the maximum grant should be increased.

The first Blind Pension Fund Act was passed on June 1, 1934, and provided grants to blind persons on a budget basis. The amended act, signed by Governor George H. Earle, on July 9, 1935, provided that any blind person eligible under the stipulations of the act, whether a citizen or not, may receive a pension of \$30.00 a month.

The Division of Grants and Pensions was formerly the Division of Assistance in the Bureau of Community Work but during the biennium, its functions were so expanded by the addition of the Pension Fund for the Blind in June, 1934, and Old Age Assistance in December, 1934, that it became a separate organization under its present title. It now is contemplated to change the title of the Division to that of Bureau of Assistance.

Mothers' Assistance Fund

The Mothers' Assistance Fund is available for "poor and dependent mothers of approved character—with children under sixteen—whose husbands are dead or permanently confined in

institutions for the insane." Unpaid boards of seven women, appointed by the Governor, administer the fund in each county.

During the Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly which convened May 4, 1936, bills were introduced which, if passed, will amend the present law to make possible participation in the Social Security Act which was passed by Congress on August 14, 1935. The amendments to the law provide that:

The Act shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State.

The amount of the grant shall be changed to \$18.00 per month for the first child and \$12.00 per month for each additional child in the family.

One-third of the total amount expended in grants shall be paid by the Social Security Board and a similar amount will be provided for administration.

Any mother whose application for assistance is refused or, having received assistance if formerly a beneficiary, has been discontinued, may take an appeal from the action of the county board to the Department of Welfare.

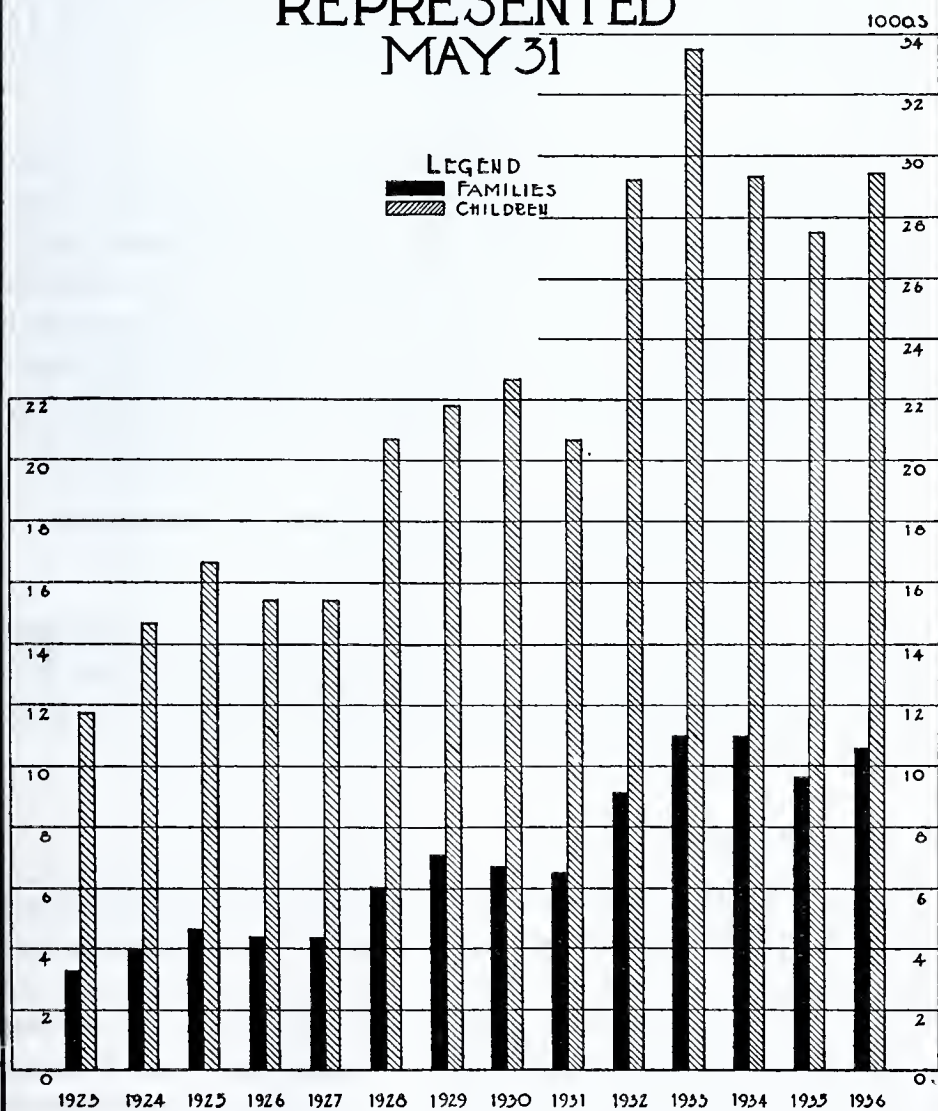
Assistance may not be refused to any child who has been a resident of the State for one year immediately preceding the date of application or to any child born within the State within one year preceding the application if the mother has resided in the State for one year immediately preceding the child's birth.

Progress During the Biennium

The 1935-37 appropriation for Mothers' Assistance was approximately the same as for the previous biennium. This amount was inadequate and the waiting list has grown to the point where it is nearly as numerous as the list of beneficiaries.

Fifty-nine counties are now operating under the law matching State allocations with county funds on an equal basis. On May 31, 1936, 8,662 mothers were receiving grants which benefited 23,000 children. The average grant of \$35.61 in May 1935 decreased to an average of \$34.56 on May 31, 1936. Widows have been obliged to depend increasingly upon the grant as their only source of income, as the majority no longer receive the added assistance with which, in past years, they had supplemented their grants, such as part time work, help from poor boards, private family agencies and relatives. The waiting list of 4,631 on June 1, 1934, has increased steadily and on May 31, 1936, it had reached 7,062 representing an increase of 52.4 per cent.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING AID AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPRESENTED MAY 31



Pension Fund for the Blind

The Pension Fund for the Blind in Pennsylvania became available by an act of the General Assembly on June 1, 1934. Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund administered this fund in counties where the boards already exist. Where non-existent, the fund is administered by boards of trustees especially appointed for Pension Fund for the Blind.

On July 9, 1934, anticipating the passage of the Social Security Act, by Congress in 1935, the General Assembly provided for participation in this form of assistance by amending the act of June 1, 1934.

The amendment provided for slightly greater liberality in visual acuity than the former act, in that any one having 10/200ths vision or less was eligible. The resident requirement was reduced to five years of the previous nine years and one year's continuous residence prior to application and a grant of \$30.00 monthly was the final revision. This is dependent only on the amount of income in that the combined income and pension may not be more than \$1200 annually.

As of April 1, 1936, there were 7,706 cases on the payroll and 1616 being investigated for eligibility.

The Federal Social Security Act provides that the State must match the amount given for the care of all the blind in the State with the exception of a small group in county homes for whom the State must provide.

Old Age Assistance

The first Old Age Assistance Act became effective December 1, 1934. It provided that the administration of the act was to be a responsibility of Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund in such counties where such Boards existed. In other counties, the Governor was empowered to appoint Boards of Trustees for Old Age Assistance to administer the Old Age Assistance Fund. The Governor entrusted the administration of Old Age Assistance to the Board already appointed in the eight counties to administer the Blind Pension Fund.

From December 1, 1934, until May 31, 1936, 40,193 persons have been placed on the payroll at an average grant of \$21.37. On April 1, 1936, there was a waiting list of 74,506 persons which indicates the great number of eligible persons still waiting to receive grants.

Additional thousands who are not eligible under the original Old Age Assistance law will become eligible when the proposed legislation introduced May 11, 1936, has been approved. The proposed law provides that length of residence in the Commonwealth be reduced and the provision that a person must have been a citizen for fifteen years is revoked. The new law also requires that a person must merely be a citizen.

Since March 1936, with the expectation that legislation would be approved, Boards of Trustees in the several counties have been planning for the investigation of these additional thousands so that if and when a new Old Age Assistance law is enacted and the Commonwealth's plan is approved by the Federal Social Security Board, funds will be available to provide assistance for 95,000 persons—the State paying half of the grant and the Social Security Board paying the other half.

TABLE V
NUMBER OF PENSIONERS AND AVERAGE
MONTHLY GRANT
JUNE 1, 1935—MAY 31, 1936

COUNTY	Mothers' Assistance		Blind		Old Age	
	Number of Pensioners	Average Monthly Grant	Number of Pensioners	Average Monthly Grant	Number of Pensioners	Average Monthly Grant
Adams	14	\$26.58	32	\$22.88	256	\$12.43
Allegheny	1691	35.80	575	24.38	4665	25.33
Armstrong	70	29.34	48	23.69	390	17.39
Beaver .....	.....	.....	90	23.78	539	23.78
Bedford	34	22.82	31	23.69	286	11.22
Berks	218	38.34	130	23.89	934	21.32
Blair	118	34.86	96	23.55	614	19.49
Bradford	67	24.72	46	23.21	244	17.23
Bucks	43	32.42	55	23.87	416	19.90
Butler	61	32.66	52	23.40	382	18.11
Cambria	230	33.22	95	24.53	750	23.28
Cameron	4	41.32	2	24.70	23	18.16
Carbon	46	38.52	31	24.07	274	19.85
Centre	38	34.24	38	24.44	198	19.61
Chester	78	37.22	60	24.29	533	20.41
Clarion	32	30.12	18	24.02	165	17.81
Clearfield .....	.....	.....	53	23.93	361	20.65
Clinton	44	32.94	27	23.84	136	20.05
Columbia	37	31.80	24	24.53	224	18.66
Crawford	64	27.14	66	23.45	262	20.61
Cumberland	30	32.44	46	23.40	347	16.90
Dauphin	148	36.70	86	23.66	877	16.18
Delaware	182	37.20	114	23.72	1146	21.02
Elk .....	.....	.....	21	24.35	166	17.29
Erie	185	37.66	95	24.31	621	24.14
Fayette .....	.....	.....	123	23.77	802	21.28
Forest .....	.....	.....	4	24.91	21	19.83
Franklin	38	32.20	46	23.20	342	16.33
Fulton .....	.....	.....	7	23.36	49	16.08
Greene	24	33.98	23	24.20	178	19.69
Huntingdon	37	23.62	31	23.59	237	14.16
Indiana	67	32.98	42	24.21	348	18.55
Jefferson	66	33.50	41	23.46	215	20.81
Juniata	12	20.02	14	23.25	89	13.32
Lackawanna	315	35.28	148	24.14	1208	22.07
Lancaster	104	33.10	108	23.72	831	20.35
Lawrence	110	30.76	56	23.81	375	22.20
Lebanon	27	29.68	38	23.62	334	17.15
Lehigh	119	40.76	89	23.68	769	19.22
Luzerne	474	38.26	208	24.08	1951	19.62
Lycoming	66	32.02	46	24.07	370	21.67
McKean	49	30.40	32	24.45	223	21.23
Mercer	79	36.26	40	24.28	440	19.30
Mifflin	22	42.34	30	23.13	221	15.54
Monroe	10	35.92	23	22.86	121	19.97
Montgomery	148	35.24	126	24.30	899	25.43
Montour	12	24.96	14	22.94	79	11.57
Northampton	138	35.06	78	24.00	787	18.50
Northumberland	157	36.84	80	23.50	539	20.49
Perry .....	.....	.....	15	23.82	127	14.60
Philadelphia	1568	36.28	969	24.30	6910	24.28
Pike .....	.....	.....	6	22.87	45	13.67
Potter	10	27.24	20	23.30	94	15.89
Schuylkill	310	34.50	117	24.04	804	25.14
Snyder	14	26.34	19	23.09	69	13.33
Somerset	55	28.06	52	23.50	489	24.19
Sullivan	4	29.90	4	23.47	36	17.47
Susquehanna	25	34.28	26	23.24	160	17.95
Tioga	17	31.62	27	23.25	135	20.14
Union	11	24.08	15	23.09	112	13.25
Venango	59	36.50	40	23.97	239	22.72
Warren	47	30.88	30	23.89	182	19.38
Washington	248	34.56	127	24.55	772	22.80
Wayne	7	36.56	20	23.09	122	20.03
Westmoreland	306	35.10	141	23.75	1310	19.35
Wyoming	8	31.38	10	23.85	73	18.11
York	91	37.02	97	23.49	728	19.69
TOTAL.....	8286	\$35.22	5113	\$23.99	38642	\$21.39

PAROLE

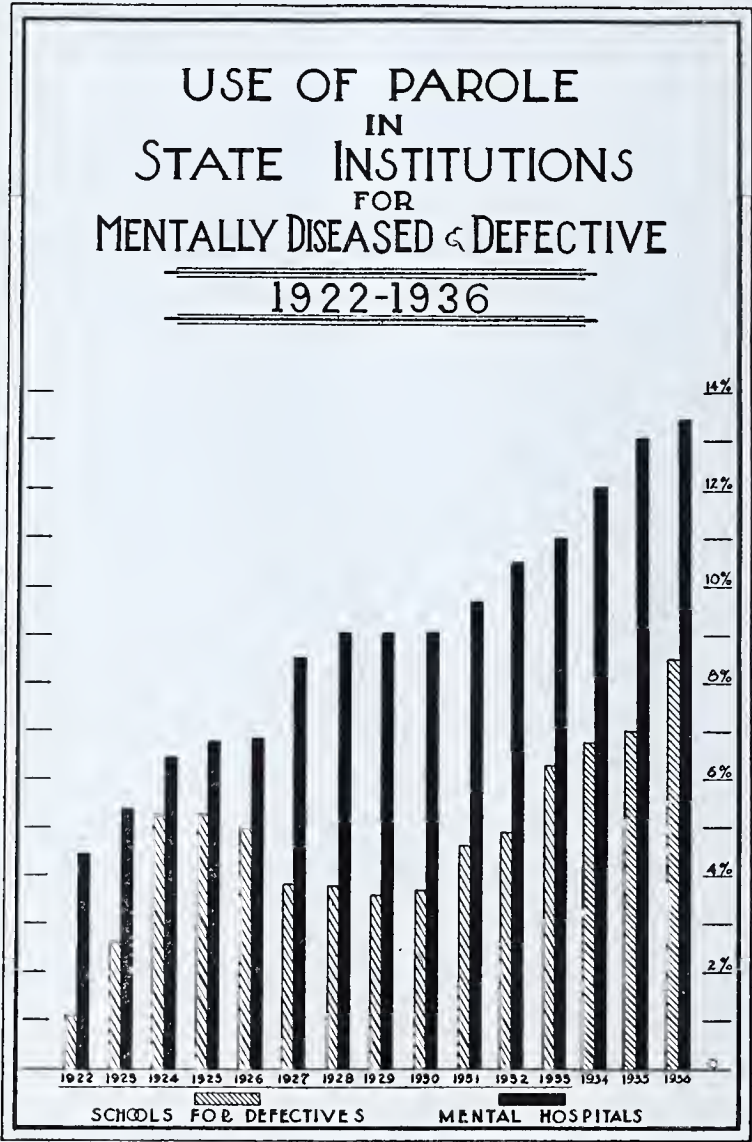
THE term "parole" as applied to mental patients is not entirely satisfactory because of the criminal connotations. Some hospital administrators prefer to use the term "furlough" or "on visit."

As a rule, all mentally ill patients or the so called insane, who become sufficiently restored to return to the community, are continued on parole for a period of one year during which they may return to the hospital if it is necessary or desirable. At the expiration of the year, if they do not return, they are automatically discharged.

Mental defectives, on the other hand, may continue for years on a parole status, improvement but not recovery being possible.

The more patients on parole the greater the number of beds available and the less the cost to the taxpayers for the service rendered.

Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of the record as illustrated by the accompanying chart.



BUREAU OF MENTAL HEALTH

SUCCEEDING the long existing Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Public Charities, the Bureau of Mental Health has a scope much broader than the old Committee because it has under supervision not only everything pertaining to mental patients of all kinds throughout the Commonwealth, but it is also charged with the promotion of activities for prevention of mental diseases.

The Bureau came into existence in 1921 simultaneous with the establishment of the Department of Public Welfare. It is specifically mentioned and authorized in Section 6:

" * * one of said bureaus shall be a bureau of mental health to further the prevention and cure of mental disease, and the head of such bureau shall be a physician specially experienced in mental diseases."*

Section 2313 of the Administrative Code contains the following reference to Mental Health.

"The Department of Welfare shall have the power, and its duty shall be: To administer and enforce the laws of the Commonwealth relative to the prevention of mental diseases, mental defect, epilepsy, inebriety, the admission and commitment of mental patients to hospitals for mental diseases and institutions for mental defectives and epilepsy, and the transfer, discharge, escape, interstate rendition, and deportation of mental patients."

Other sections of the Administrative Code, forming the basis for the legal responsibilities of the Bureau are 2302, defining State institutions and supervised institutions, including State-owned, licensed county and district hospitals, licensed private institutions for mental patients; 2303 and 2304, supervisory powers and duties; 2308, defining the power of the Department to make and enforce rules and regulations; 2309, referring to the transfer, parole and discharge of patients.

Duties

Upon this legal basis, the duties of the Bureau, briefly stated are as follows:

The inspection, at least annually, of all State-owned, State-aided and private institutions for mental patients.

During such inspection visits, the Bureau representative observes facilities, equipment, methods and general conditions; discusses these conditions, plans and policies with those in charge; stimulates high standards of treatment and care; talks personally with patients who may have written to the Department or about whom there may have been some inquiry or statement of alleged abuse.

Through correspondence and visits to institutions a representative of the Bureau locates patients who do not have a legal residence in Pennsylvania, and the necessary steps taken to return them to their own state or country. When it is alleged that mental patients in other states or countries are legal residents of Pennsylvania and application is made for their return to this State, the Bureau investigates, and if they are accepted as residents by the local poor officials, authorization is issued, if necessary, for admission to the proper institutions.

Upon application of responsible relatives and officials, provided the required financial arrangements are made, regularly committed patients are transferred within the Commonwealth from one institution to another of similar type.

Upon application, the Bureau issues the annual licenses permitting county and district hospitals, and private institutions to receive mental patients for treatment.

So far as limited personnel permits, the Bureau constantly investigates the waiting list of institutions for mental defectives, advises as to the relative urgency of cases, and endeavors to make temporary arrangements.

Copies of all commitment papers, notices of admission, discharge, death and the reports of accidents and statistical cards are carefully filed by the Bureau. Records of special examination at clinics or otherwise are also preserved. These records constitute a confidential and increasingly inclusive census of mental patients and form the basis for compilations by the Department's Statistical Division.

The Bureau participates in evolving a State-wide mental health program—a comprehensive long range program for the necessary expansion of the institutions—and in the preparation of legislation.

In the interests of mental health the Bureau stimulates and coordinates various community activities. Included are general mental clinics, those also for paroled patients; child guidance clinics; discussions and papers on the various phases of a mental hygiene program; institutes and conferences of various groups and the preparation of bulletins.

Progress During Biennium—Inspections

During the biennium, inspections of institutions were conducted by the director and two field representatives. Because of limited personnel, and to insure a thorough annual study of the sixty-five State-owned, State-aided and private institutions for mental patients, the Bureau continued the policy of detailing a member of the medical staff of a State-owned hospital as a part-time inspector. In 1935, the Clinical Director of the Warren State Hospital and in 1936 the Assistant Superintendent of the Wernersville State Hospital served in this capacity.

Careful and detailed survey reports are filed in reference to each institution, and where indicated, the superintendent is informed as to conditions requiring correction, suggestions made for improved service or other matters warranting attention. The activities of the part-time inspector not only assist the Bureau in carrying out its legal responsibilities during a period of limited personnel, but also prove to be of great value to the officer concerned by increasing his efficiency and in preparation for future promotion.

Selection of Personnel

Through constant participation in checking on the credentials of applicants for appointment to positions of importance in institutions, especially in the field of psychiatry, the Bureau has assisted in maintaining a high standard of State service. This somewhat compensates for the lack of a formal civil service, and obviously promotes the welfare of the patients for whom the Department is responsible.

Training of Personnel

In 1934, the eight weeks course for assistant physicians of mental hospitals was continued for the eleventh year through the

generosity of the Post-Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. Nine physicians representing as many hospitals, were assigned to the course, a project of inestimable value in promoting greater efficiency in the treatment of the mental patients and in stimulating psychiatric study and research. In 1935 it became necessary to omit the course which it is hoped, may be resumed in 1936.

For the purpose of further stimulating the medical staffs and broadening their viewpoint, arrangements were approved for courses in psychoanalysis at Allentown, Norristown and Warren State Hospitals. Physicians were also detailed from other hospitals for instruction in neurology at the latter institution.

Mental Defectives

The field representative, a psychologist, with primary interests in mental deficiency, has carried on in State-wide community activities the responsibility formerly shared by four representatives. This has involved long hours, travel under difficult conditions and extensive correspondence.

During the biennium, a preliminary report of a Study of Mental Defectives in Pennsylvania, and a completed report of Philadelphia applicants to State schools were made. In these studies it was disclosed that of 980 registered defectives, only 17.4 per cent were applicants for admission to State institutions. Of 6,583 applications to these institutions, 1,767 or 26.8 per cent were unnecessary or unsuitable.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

FOR

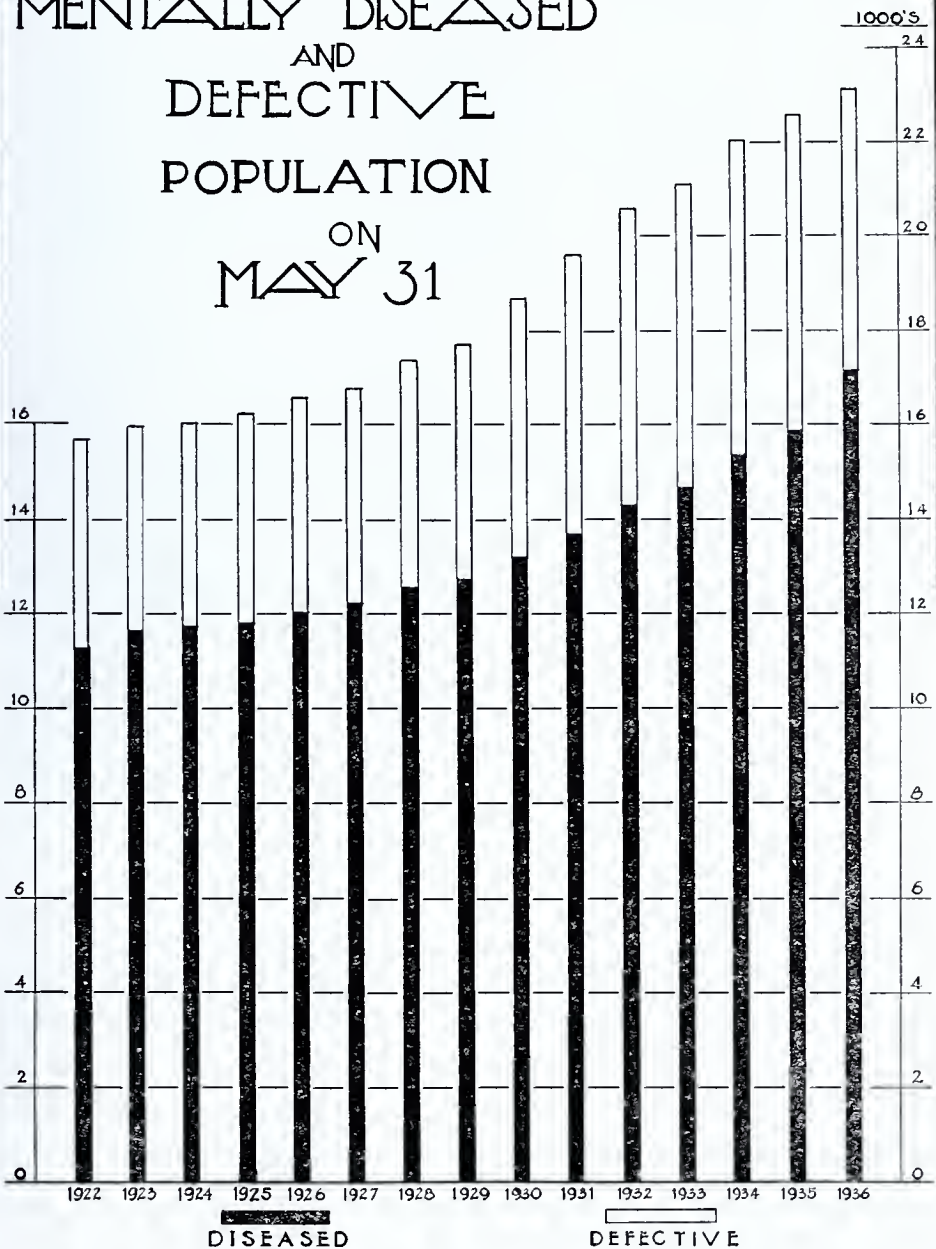
MENTALLY DISEASED

AND

DEFECTIVE

POPULATION

ON
MAY 31



By contacting applicants on the waiting lists, either by letter or visit, many unnecessary cases have been removed. Applicants eliminated include those who have died, moved from the State, were adjusted satisfactorily or are no longer committable or have proved to be psychotics or otherwise unsuitable. Despite the great number added each month, the waiting list has decreased as shown in the following table:

	Uninvestigated		Urgent		Not Urgent		Total	
	1934	1936	1934	1936	1934	1936	1934	1936
Laurelton	219	363	347	133	187	90	753	585
Pennhurst	530	773	345	229	229	173	1104	1175
Polk	442	700	226	143	175	55	843	898
Total	1191	1835	918	505	591	318	2700	2658

For several years, group psychological tests have been given to the probationer nurses at the Ashland State Hospital. At the last examination, the median I. Q. of the group was 107 as compared with a median I. Q. of about 86 when the testing program began. This is the direct result of the efforts of the Department, through the Nursing Consultant, in raising the standards at the hospital, and the cooperation of the nursing profession in accepting candidates only from the upper third of the high school graduates.

The nine licensed private schools for defectives were inspected each year of the biennium.

School Exclusion Cases

Numerous special cases have been investigated. Included among these, are the school exclusion cases which according to school law may be referred to the Department of Welfare for "education." This affords definite opportunities for service not only to the afflicted children but also to the anxious and frequently offended parents. Cases are often discovered which require the services of other agencies such as the Department's State Council for the Blind, orthopaedic clinics, hospitals and mental clinics. After investigation, letters are sent to the referring school director, explaining the situation and what has been done.

The following table indicates the varied sources of special cases investigated:

Interdepartmental	66
Bureau of Community Work.....	8
Council for the Blind.....	58
Other State Departments.....	20
State Institutions	25
Private Institutions	16
Public Agencies (courts referred 37).....	111
Private Agencies	68
Public Schools	199
Colleges	3
Families and friends.....	32
Out of State agencies.....	3
<hr/>	
Total	543

During the biennium, not only were these 543 cases investigated and adjusted but also 18 additional cases of 94 remaining from the previous biennium when the staff was suddenly reduced due to budget limitations. In connection with these cases, 375 agencies were visited. Some cases have required only a letter with recommendations, others necessitated numerous visits and the most detailed work.

Deportations

The Chief of the Deportation Division of the Bureau who is also a field representative, participated in institutional inspection, in investigation of special cases, and in extensive correspondence.

During the biennium, 162 patients in Pennsylvania mental hospitals were found to be non-residents, and through reciprocal relations were accepted by other states and countries. Upon investigation, it was found that 136 patients alleged to belong elsewhere, would not be accepted by other states. Nineteen patients belonging to other countries could not be deported because of the legal technicalities.

During the period, 254 patients in other states and countries were accepted by Pennsylvania for hospitalization, while 107 were refused. A plan is being studied by which it may become possible to return to their home countries through cooperation of the Federal Department of Labor, alien patients not otherwise deported who may voluntarily consent to such an arrangement. While this

would involve a special appropriation and the payment by Pennsylvania of the travel expense, it would mean a great saving to the taxpayer as compared with the expense of continued hospitalization. It would also tend to alleviate some of the existing overcrowded conditions in hospitals.

Transfers

During the biennium, 482 transfers of committed mental patients from one hospital to another in Pennsylvania were authorized by the Bureau. In these, care was exercised to determine that the applicant for the transfer was the responsible relative, that the patient was a legal resident, that the arrangements were satisfactory to the hospital to which the patient was to be transferred, and that the necessary financial requirements were observed.

Mental Clinics

Following the reduction in the staff of the Bureau early in the depression due to budget limitations, the responsibility for conducting mental clinics had to be placed entirely upon the various hospitals. Thirty-nine general mental clinics have been maintained by the various hospitals in their districts, the consultants being detailed from the medical, psychological and social work staffs. There are, in addition, three child guidance clinics conducted by the staffs of three hospitals, the ultimate objective being to have a child guidance clinic in each hospital district. The staff representatives attached to the child guidance clinics have been afforded special training opportunities for this service at long established child guidance centers. These clinics also have had the benefit of supervision and advice by a psychiatrist with child guidance training who formerly was the Assistant Director of the Bureau. It is unnecessary to indicate that mental clinics are among the most effective activities for the prevention of mental illness and its complications. Such activities deserve more rapid extension and more adequate financial support.

By Bureau representatives or through arrangements with the superintendents of the State institutions, special cases have been given mental examinations at the request of the Courts and Boards of Pardon.

Addresses—Conventions

In furthering efforts toward prevention and for the more widespread knowledge of the various phases of mental hygiene, nu-

merous addresses were made, articles were contributed to publications, conferences were conducted and meetings of organizations were attended by members of the Bureau.

National meetings including the American Psychiatric Association, the American Association on Mental Deficiency, the American Medical Association, National Conference of Social Work, the Orthopsychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association, were attended.

State associations and conferences attended were the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Regional Conferences of Social Work, Pennsylvania Association on Probation and Parole, Conventions of the County Commissioners and Poor Directors.

Courses were given by the Assistant Director at Pennsylvania State College on the "Psychiatric Aspects of Delinquency."

Addresses on mental health activities were made to various groups including the Y. M. C. A.; Lions Club; American Association of University Women; Quota Club, Harrisburg; Jewish Community Centre, Harrisburg; Federal Works Progress Administration Nurses, Lehigh County; the Tamaqua Teachers; the Northampton Teachers; also at regional meetings of the school nurses at Pottstown, Williamsport, Stroudsburg, Johnstown, Washington, Ellwood City, and Harrisburg.

Two regional conferences, one in Philadelphia, the other in Pittsburgh, were conducted for the discussion of the problem of mental deficiency.

Research Project

A special research project is being carried on and graphic charts and tables, consisting of a study of first admissions to state mental hospitals and the relative frequency of the various psychoses from 1921 to 1936, are being prepared.

Boarding-out Amendment

The Bureau suggested an amendment to the Mental Health Act authorizing the boarding-out of mental patients, which was enacted.

Delayed Expansion of Facilities—Overcrowding in Mental Hospitals

The Bureau hopefully participated in numerous conferences and in the preparation of statements and plans for

the relieving of the constantly increasing overcrowding in the mental hospitals but postponement by previous Administrations of the urgently needed institutional expansion because of relief and other demands, has now resulted in the virtual inability of the Commonwealth to appropriate the necessary funds for building purposes.

No additions have been made to the State-owned institutions for mental patients for approximately five years, and provisions were not made for the yearly net increase in patient population. Furthermore, it has been impossible to provide the fundamental facilities in certain institutions still in the development stage. The immediate results are an unfavorable reaction on the recovery rate, discomfort to patients and employes and the continuance of certain health and safety hazards which should be eliminated.

If the urgent situation is not soon met, not only by temporary relief, but also through a well considered long range plan, Pennsylvania undoubtedly will have to limit admissions to the most urgent and troublesome cases.

Many quiet, inoffensive cases, as fully in need of adequate treatment as many of the troublesome cases, will be deprived of proper attention and become burdens on the community which is poorly prepared for such an emergency.

Retarded building activities also have resulted in a delay in the erection of two important institutions already authorized. First, the proposed Cumberland Valley State Institution for Mental Defectives which will be for the male defective delinquents or so-called feeble-minded criminals where certain criminals who are obviously unfit to return to the community after a brief sentence may be detained indefinitely, for which sufficient land has been made available. Here also would be provided vocational training and occupational facilities.

Secondly, the Western State Psychiatric Hospital, for which the University of Pittsburgh donated the site several years ago, would be a center of inspiration for psychiatric activities, for research, and for educational training of personnel. Here also would be an active out-patient

department through which much unnecessary institutionalization will be prevented.

Research, extensively organized activities for prevention, and widespread information about mental hygiene must be more generally utilized if success is to be assured in combating the increasingly burdensome problem of mental disease and defect. Pennsylvania, moreover, must not neglect the welfare of the mental patient, those involuntary wards for whose comfort, safety and possible recovery the Commonwealth is responsible.

Explanatory Note

The following tables A, B, C, D, and E, showing the movement of the population in the various institutions for mental patients deserve careful study.*

When the term "first admission" is used, it refers to the fact that the patient has not been in any other mental hospital either in Pennsylvania or any other state. A "readmission" however, is a patient who has been under treatment in a mental hospital, prior to this admission.

The information as to condition of patients on discharge may be used as a basis for some comparison of the different mental hospitals. The criteria as to when a patient may be considered "recovered" have not yet been sufficiently and definitely established to eliminate the element of "personal equation" in deciding such matters. Hence, in all fairness to the hospitals concerned, it is probably well to combine the "recovered" with the "improved" in seeking a basis for comparison of results. There are sometimes also local situations which influence the results as illustrated by statistical tables. For instance, the Farview State Hospital receives only male criminal and convict insane, a group from which fewer recoveries are to be expected.

In respect to the institutions for mental defectives and epileptics, no reference is made to "recovery" as this is not to be expected, at least, of the mental defectives. Perhaps in the future, epileptics should be analysed in a separate table since some of these patients may improve to such an extent as to justify the term "recovered."

The tables as a group illustrate the large number of patients for whom the Commonwealth is responsible and the net yearly increase, provision for which has not been made for approximately five years.

*Pages 90 to 99.

STATE COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND

FUNCTIONING as an administrative board within the Department of Welfare since 1926, the State Council for the Blind, has for its purpose the conservation of whole or partial vision, the prevention of unnecessary blindness, the securing for blind persons and persons of impaired vision, those opportunities which will enable them to develop their intellectual and manual resources to the highest possible degree. It further enables those who are unable to maintain themselves on an economic level comparable to that of their own handicapped fellow-citizens, to blend with society, on the basis of their contribution and the establishment of a security allowance.

There is an increasing conviction that problems of blindness and the prevention thereof are closely related to public health, education and social welfare. Efforts toward their solution, if they are to be effective, would be integrated with the activities of public health and social agencies, and with departments of education.

The Council has planned its work so that the interest of all organized groups might be enlisted and their resources pooled in a concerted effort to provide vision security for their communities and equality of social and economic opportunity for those who are blind.

In carrying out this purpose and policy, the Council has continued its program for the prompt readjustment of newly blinded persons, with the establishment of capable blind persons in vending stands of which there are now fourteen in operation.

STAND CONCESSIONS

The following is a report on Stand Reports for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1936:

Stand Concessions in operation.....	14
Gross Receipts	\$52,142.28
Gross Net Receipts.....	10,428.45
Average Gross Receipts, per stand.....	3,724.45
Average Gross Receipts, approximately per month	74.00
Operating costs for stand concession:	
Field Worker's Salary.....	\$1,860.00
Traveling expenses	1,207.23
Blind Industries Adviser.....	100.00
Total Cost to the State*.....	3,167.23

*Includes securing concessions, selection and installation of equipment, the training of the operator, and supervision.

The Council has secured, through the cooperation of The Seeing Eye, Inc., Morristown, New Jersey, dog guides for eligible applicants. There are now fifty-eight dogs serving their owners in Pennsylvania out of a total of two hundred in the United States.

The Council has improved the personnel standards in private agencies for the blind, and broadened its cooperative relationships with State Departments and local public and private social and health agencies.

Single eye injuries resulting from industrial and other accidents have been followed up with a view toward preventing blindness from sympathetic infection.

The Council has promoted the simple method of vision testing for pre-school children developed and sponsored by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

The administration of a State-wide program of education through civic, social, fraternal and church organizations on the care of the eyes and the needs of the blind is also a part of the Council's program.

In addition, the Council has initiated and carried through the following new projects for the blind:

Established, through local branches of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, home work classes for women, and secured commercial orders for knitting for members of these classes.

Developed, in cooperation with the Arthur Sunshine Home and Day Nursery School for the Blind at Summit, New Jersey, a program of education and adjustment for blind children of pre-school age.

Instituted, through the cooperation of the Education Division of the Federal Works Progress Administration, a program of home instruction for the blind—this program has furnished employment to twenty-four blind or partly blind teachers and established a service available to 8,059 blind people in the State outside the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny where a similar service is being carried on under private agency auspices.

Completed a diagnostic file based on the ophthalmological reports of causes of impaired vision in applicants for grants from the Pension Fund for the Blind. (See Table)

	37	34	86	69	132	86	142	137	144	199	245	270	2	4	788	799	1587
Uvea																	
Uveitis																	
Choroiditis																	
Atrophic	20	6	32	18	35	9	55	30	54	64	75	82			271	209	480
Suppurative						2	2		1						3	2	5
Sympathetic Ophthalmia	7	3	21	4	30	12	35	9	42	11	46	12			181	51	232
Choroid																	
Rupture of			1	2	1		1								3	2	5
Senile macula degeneration of															2	6	8
Staphyloma		1														1	1
Coloboma		1														1	1
Lens																	
Cataracts																	
Congenital	20	20	36	20	22	22	37	12	14	10	6	10			135	94	229
Juvenile	5		2	2		4	2	2		2		2			9	12	211
Senile	1		14	4	38	21	89	69	223	300	861	1032	2	12	1228	1438	2666
Traumatic	2	1	5		6	4	11	2	18	2	15	4			57	9	66
Diabetic																4	4
Tetany							2				1				3	3	3
Endocrine					2						1				3		3
Retina																	
Detachment of	7	2	13	5	12	3	16	3	21	9	13	4			82	26	108
Senile macula degeneration of							1			2	6	6			7	8	15
Retinitis																	
Vascular	2		8		2		12	12	31	18	67	73			122	103	225
Diabetic							4	20	8	28	10	12			22	60	82
Nephritic		2		6				5	1	4	3	22			4	39	43
Pigmentosa	12	10	20	6	30	20	30	20	38	16	18	16			148	88	236
Proliferans			1				4	2		2	2				7	4	11
Leukemic								2								2	2
Embolism of retinal artery			2						2		2	2			6	2	8
Vitreous Humor																	
Hemorrhage into			1			1	4		4	2	4	5			13	8	21
Abscess of					2										2		2
Nerve																	
Optic atrophy																	
Congenital	8	8	8		2	2			1						19	10	29
Simple	24	10	85	50	207	48	255	92	163	52	146	71			880	323	1203
Traumatic	3		4	4	12	6	22	13	6	6	11	2			58	31	89
Optic Neuritis	10	4	10	4	14	2	14	14	10	7	24	14			82	45	127
Papilloedema	2	8	2	8	6	4	14	6	2	2	6				32	28	60
Optic tracts and centers																	
Injury to				2	1		1								2	2	4
Neuro-retinitis	6	4	12	2	32	8	26	14	14	17	32	14		2	122	61	183
Coloboma of					2										2		2
Miscellaneous																	
Amblyopia							2								2		2
Anaurosis		2															2
Nystagmus	2														2		2
TOTAL	334	214	644	336	902	422	1254	670	1346	1138	2324	2244	4	20	6808	5044	11852

Developed a program for restoration of vision to persons recommended for treatment or operation by the examining physician.

Formulated a program for prevention of blindness in families where the applicant's diagnosis indicated that the cause of his blindness was of a transmissible nature.

Carried on, through the cooperation of the Department of Health, a series of institutes for State nurses acting as school nurses of fourth class school districts. This resulted in raising the increased percentage of corrections of defects found during the school medical inspection, approximately a hundred per cent during the current school year.

Secured local interest and financial aid for the correction of vision defects found during the Federal Works Progress Administration school medical inspection project. This again was carried out through the interest and cooperation of the State Department of Health.

Assembled material and assisted in editing the handbook of information on conservation of vision in public schools, published and distributed by the Department of Public Instruction.

In addition to the Council's other activities, amendments to the Wagner-Lewis Bill were presented to the United States Senate in cooperation with the American Foundation for the Blind and the American Association of Workers for the Blind, which resulted in the incorporation in the Social Security Act of a provision, under Title X for Federal participation in State programs of financial aid to needy blind persons and made possible the addition of 3,475 persons to the State's blind pension payroll. Without this Federal aid, these persons would still be on the waiting list.

The Council assisted in the guiding of the General Assembly's revision of the Blind Pension Act so that the provisions of the proposed new act would conform to the proposed requirements of the Federal Government under the Social Security Act. Pennsylvania's blind pension program was among the first to be approved by the Federal Social Security Board and in consequence the Commonwealth was one of the first States to assist its needy blind.

BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS

IT is the duty of the Bureau of Corrections to make regular inspections and submit to the officials responsible for State and county penal and correctional institutions, recommendations for adequately housing inmates; to approve institutional transfers; to advise public officials and administrators of penal, correctional and county institutions on housing for the various types of inmates and thereby relieve overcrowding and congestion by such transfers, and to cooperate with private groups and organizations interested in penal affairs.

The Bureau supervises, under acts of the General Assembly, the following State institutions: Eastern State Penitentiary, New Eastern State Penitentiary, Western State Penitentiary, New Western State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania Industrial School, State Industrial School for Women and The Pennsylvania Training School. In addition, 69 county prisons and workhouses, one house of correction, and 578 city, borough and township lock-ups are also under the Bureau's supervision.

Prison Labor Division

The fundamental purpose of the Prison Labor Division is to rehabilitate men incarcerated in State penal and correctional institutions. This is accomplished through vocational training in established industries in modern shops equipped and modeled after those operated by private enterprises.

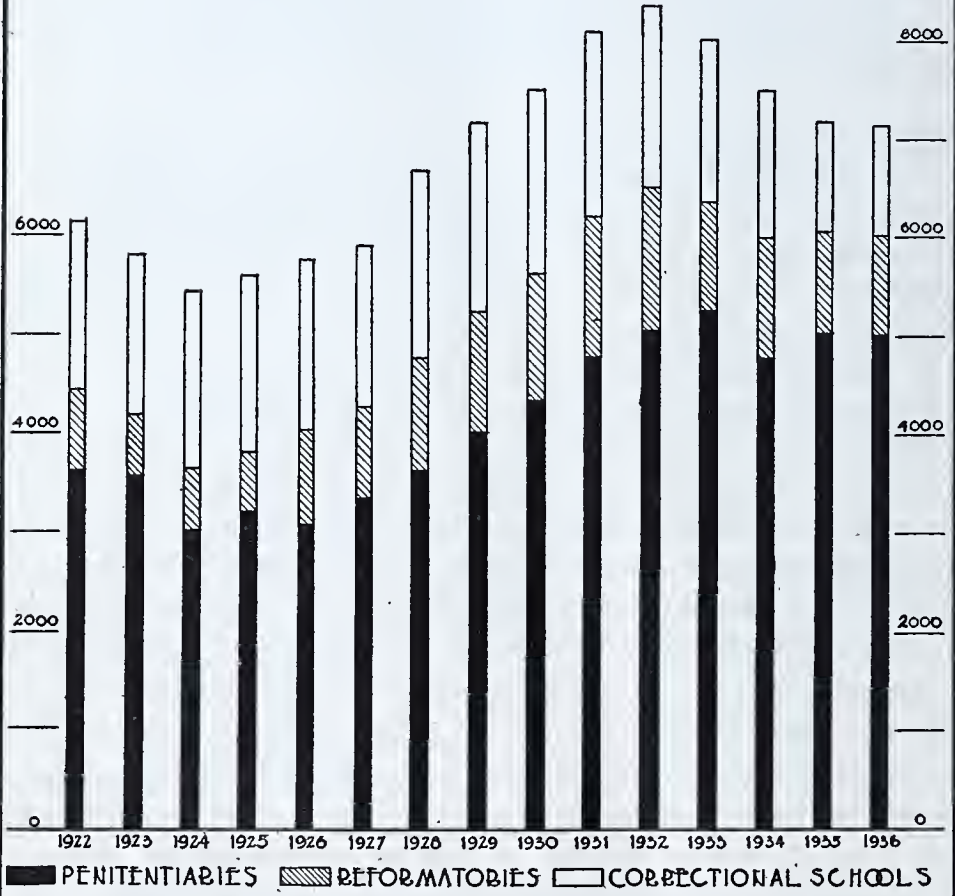
It is interesting to note that during the biennium the average daily number of prisoners given such training was 1100 as compared with 967 for the previous biennium. This program was carried on at no cost to the taxpayers, and made fully self-supporting through the sale of products manufactured to tax-supported institutions and agencies, in accordance with the State-use system. This system is approved by the Federal Government, organized labor and industrialists, as the best solution for relieving idleness in prisons without unduly affecting private labor and industry.

Progress During Biennium

Classification of institutions as to maximum, medium and minimum security and the classification of inmates, as accomplished in this State, has been successful insofar as examination and diagnosis of the cases are concerned. Clinics have succeeded in finding the major difficulties which have caused social deviations resulting in criminality, apprehension, conviction, and commitment

STATE INSTITUTIONS PENAL & CORRECTIONAL

POPULATION
ON
MAY 31



to penal institutions. They have made diagnoses which are sound and in accord with the findings and have planned a course of treatment designed to bring the violator to a satisfactory adjustment. This brings us immediately to the crux of the whole matter of penal treatment in the State, and that problem is facilities for treatment; namely, employment, and vocational and academic training.

It will be noted from the accompanying table that the greatest number of prisoners now committed to penal and correctional institutions are of the medium security type. Of the 3221 commitments, 1995 are in this classification, or 61.9 per cent for the entire State. They range from 45.1 per cent at the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon, to 74.4 per cent at the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia.

Classifications for Period September 15, 1934 to May 15, 1936

Institution	No. of Prisoners Classified	Types of Security				Minimum	
		Maximum	Per Cent	Medium	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Eastern State Penitentiary.....	1502	171	11.4	1119	74.4	212	14.1
Western State Penitentiary.....	555	14	.1	351	63.3	190	34.3
Pennsylvania Industrial School, Huntingdon	1164	45	3.9	525	45.1	594	51.0
Total	3221	230	7.2	1195	61.9	996	30.9

During the biennium, many county prisons were remodeled and modernized. Extensive repairs and renovations are being made in a number of local penal institutions.

The Wayne County Prison at Honesdale was officially opened on October 19, 1935. This is considered one of the most complete and modern institutions of its size and type in the Nation and represents a forward step in prison construction.

The Bureau transferred 210 inmates from the Eastern State Penitentiary to the New Western State Penitentiary's Rockview Farm Prison at Bellefonte during the biennium. The men selected were considered eligible for minimum security by the classification committees of the Western and Eastern State penitentiaries and representatives of the Bureau of Corrections. To assist the inmates in securing a sponsor and employment upon release or parole, 113 were transferred from the Eastern State Penitentiary to County Prisons in the Eastern district.

The erection of the New Central Building at the Pennsylvania Industrial School, Huntingdon, and the construction of the Quadrangular Unit at the Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, have eliminated, to some extent, the problems of overcrowding in these institutions.

Prison Industries

During the biennium several new prison industries were added, including a modern weaving shop at the New Eastern State Penitentiary, Graterford; a power sewing shop at the State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy; and a metal shop at the Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh. As required under the State-use system, these new shops as well as shops in operation prior to June 1, 1934, are on a scale so small that products of any particular industry represent a negligible percentage of such goods produced by private industry.

Other projects carried on in addition to the routine work of the Division include:

A complete survey of markets and an industrial reorganization of all shops to increase the number of prisoners who could be given trade-training and rehabilitation work.

The installation of modern equipment and safety devices to protect workers in all shops.

Improvement of production methods as well as hygienic and working conditions.

Gradually changing all products manufactured to conform to Federal and State specifications.

Setting up new cost accounting systems in all shops.

Repairing and restoring of equipment and materials damaged by flood in shops at Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh.

Educational program explaining to citizens of the Commonwealth the necessity of relieving idleness in State prisons and furnishing useful trade-training for inmates.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL STATISTICS*

THE trend downward in new commitments to State-owned penitentiaries and reformatories has changed. The fiscal year ending May 31, 1935 shows an *increase* of 277 (Table 1) over the previous fiscal year.

The population of penitentiaries and reformatories *increased* by 607 (Table 2) during the same period, but decreased in the fiscal year 1936, by 223 (Table 3).

The average daily population of county penal institutions shows a *decrease* of 202 (Table 4) for the calendar year 1934, as compared with the calendar year 1933.

How much does it cost to maintain these county penal institutions? (Table 5) The total expenditure in 1934 was \$2,681,155.98. The average daily cost per capita for maintenance was 92 cents of which 19 cents was the average daily per capita cost for food.

What kind of men and women were committed to the State penal and correctional institutions during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1935?

Age: 39.8 per cent were under 21 years of age, and 18.8 per cent were between 21 and 25 years of age, making 58.6 per cent of the total commitments under 25 years of age.

Nativity: 93.3 per cent were native born and 6.7 per cent were foreign born.

Education: 2.6 per cent had never attended school and 82.1 per cent did not pass the 8th grade level.

Economic Status: 61.2 per cent were unemployed at time of arrest and 82.3 per cent had never received any definite training for industry, trade, business or a profession.

Recidivism: 47.4 per cent of those committed are known to have served previous terms.

*Complete comparative statistics for the 1935 calendar year and the 1936 fiscal year will be available in a supplement to this biennial report, on or about December 1, 1936.

TABLE 1
NEW COMMITMENTS TO STATE PENITENTIARIES
AND REFORMATORIES
JUNE 1, 1934 TO MAY 31, 1935

	Total		Eastern Penitentiary (includes Graterford)		Western Penitentiary (includes Rockview)		State Industrial School, Huntingdon		State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Age										
Under 21 years.....	834	39.8	121	13.8	21	5.9	654	83.4	38	42.3
21-24 years	396	18.8	180	20.7	68	19.2	127	16.2	21	23.4
25-29 years	310	14.7	205	23.1	91	25.8	3	.4	11	12.2
30-34 years	201	9.6	139	15.9	60	17.0	.....	.....	2	2.2
35-39 years	137	6.5	94	10.8	33	9.4	.....	.....	10	11.1
40-44 years	90	4.3	54	6.3	32	9.1	.....	.....	4	4.4
45-49 years	50	2.4	31	3.6	17	4.8	.....	.....	2	2.2
50 years and over.....	82	3.9	49	5.8	31	8.8	.....	.....	2	2.2
Total	2100	100.0	873	100.0	353	100.0	784	100.0	90	100.0
Educational Status										
Never attended school..	55	2.6	37	4.2	14	4.1	3	.4	1	1.1
Not over 4th grade.....	288	13.7	134	15.4	50	14.0	92	11.7	12	13.4
5th-8th grades	1380	65.8	554	63.5	205	58.0	562	71.7	59	65.5
High school	342	16.3	135	15.5	70	19.9	123	15.7	14	15.6
College—business or trade school	35	1.6	13	1.4	14	4.0	4	.5	4	4.4
Total	2100	100.0	873	100.0	353	100.0	784	100.0	90	100.0
Able to read or write										
English	1984	94.5	807	92.4	327	92.6	761	97.1	89	98.9
Not able to read or write English	116	5.5	66	7.6	26	7.4	23	2.9	1	1.1
Total	2100	100.0	873	100.0	353	100.0	784	100.0	90	100.0
Nationality										
Native born, white.....	1498	71.3	529	60.5	242	68.6	660	84.2	67	74.5
Foreign born	140	6.7	65	7.4	51	14.4	7	.9	17	18.9
Native born, Negro	462	22.0	279	32.1	60	17.0	117	14.9	6	6.6
Total	2100	100.0	873	100.0	353	100.0	784	100.0	90	100.0
Occupational Training										
Number having received definite training for industry, trade, business or profession.....	372	17.7	47	5.4	50	14.2	268	34.2	7	7.6
Number having no such training	1728	82.3	826	94.6	303	85.8	516	65.8	83	92.4
Total	2100	100.0	873	100.0	353	100.0	784	100.0	90	100.0
Number unemployed at time of arrest.....	1287	61.2	444	50.9	190	53.8	569	73.6	84	93.3
Employed at time of arrest	813	38.8	429	49.1	163	46.2	215	26.4	6	6.7
Total	2100	100.0	873	100.0	353	100.0	784	100.0	90	100.0
Previous Institutional Commitment										
Previously Committed ..	997	47.4	436	50.0	206	58.4	327	41.6	28	31.2
Not Previously Committed	1103	52.6	437	50.0	147	41.6	457	58.4	62	68.8
Total	2100	100.0	873	100.0	353	100.0	784	100.0	90	100.0
Time Served by Inmates Released										
Less than one year.....	115	6.1	64	11.1	43	8.0	.....	.....	8	12.5
1 year—less than 2.....	997	52.7	150	26.0	119	22.2	715	100.0	13	20.3
2 years—less than 3....	258	13.6	117	20.3	119	22.2	.....	.....	22	34.4
3 years—less than 4....	191	10.1	76	13.2	97	18.1	.....	.....	18	28.1
4 years—less than 5....	104	5.5	43	7.4	58	10.8	.....	.....	3	4.7
5 years—less than 10....	187	9.9	103	17.8	84	15.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 years—less than 20 ..	40	2.1	24	4.2	16	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1892	100.0	577	100.0	536	100.0	715	100.0	64	100.0

TABLE 2—Movement of Population—State Penal Institutions—Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1935

	T O T A L			Eastern Penitentiary (includes Graterford)*	Western Penitentiary (includes Rockview)*	Pennsylvania Industrial School*	State Industrial Home for Women**
	Male	Female	Total				
Number in Institution beginning of year.....	5,839	202	6,041	2,792	2,019	1,028	202
Received during year.....	2,523	126	2,649	1,078	512	933	126
Total on Register.....	8,362	328	8,690	3,870	2,531	1,961	328
Discharged during year.....	1,978	64	2,042	727	536	715	64
Population—end of year.....	6,384	264	6,648	3,143	1,995	1,246	264
RECEIVED							
By new commitments.....	1,998	90	2,088	873	353	772	90
From Farview State Hospital.....	6	---	6	2	4	0	0
By transfer from other Institution.....	139	23	162	60	66	13	23
For violation of parole.....	279	5	284	136	67	76	5
On order of court.....	79	---	79	3	22	54	0
Infants born.....	0	8	8	0	0	0	8
Escaped inmates returned.....	22	---	22	4	---	18	---
TOTAL RECEIVED.....	2,523	126	2,649	1,078	512	933	126
DISCHARGED							
On Parole.....	1,285	41	1,326	388	380	517	41
Commutation of sentence.....	21	---	21	---	1	20	---
Expiration of sentence.....	237	18	255	94	66	77	18
On order of court.....	115	1	116	30	27	58	1
Escaped.....	39	1	40	4	15	20	1
Pardoned.....	3	---	3	1	2	---	---
Died.....	36	---	36	22	11	3	---
Transferred to Farview State Hospital.....	52	---	52	40	10	2	---
Transferred to other Institutions.....	190	3	193	148	24	18	3
TOTAL DISCHARGED.....	1,978	64	2,042	727	536	715	64
Number on books beginning of year							
White.....	4,201	167	4,368	1,890	1,508	803	167
Negro.....	1,638	35	1,673	902	511	225	35
Total.....	5,839	202	6,041	2,792	2,019	1,028	202
Admissions during year							
White.....	1,928	88	2,016	727	408	793	88
Negro.....	595	38	633	351	104	140	38
Total.....	2,523	126	2,649	1,078	512	933	126
Total on books during year							
White.....	6,129	255	6,384	2,617	1,916	1,596	255
Negro.....	2,233	73	2,306	1,253	615	365	73
Total.....	8,362	328	8,690	3,870	2,531	1,961	328
Releases during year							
White.....	1,582	51	1,633	508	431	643	51
Negro.....	396	13	409	219	105	72	13
Total.....	1,978	64	2,042	727	536	715	64
Number on books end of year							
White.....	4,547	204	4,751	2,109	1,485	953	204
Negro.....	1,837	60	1,897	1,034	510	293	60
Total.....	6,384	264	6,648	3,143	1,995	1,246	264
Increase or decrease during year							
White.....	+346	+37	+383	+219	-23	+150	+37
Negro.....	+199	+25	+224	+132	-1	+68	+25
Total.....	+545	+62	+607	+351	-24	+218	+62

*Male

**Female

TABLE 3

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS—FISCAL YEAR MAY 31, 1936

	Eastern Penitentiary (includes Graterford)				Western Penitentiary (includes Rockview)				Pennsylvania Industrial School				State Industrial Home for Women				TOTAL FOR STATE			
	White		Negro		White		Negro		White		Negro		White		Negro		Total		Male	
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
Number in Institution beginning of year	2109	1034	3143	1485	510	1995	953	293	1246	204	60	264	4751	1897	6648	6384	264	6648	6384	264
Received during year	639	276	915	407	165	572	578	136	714	78	30	108	1702	607	2309	2201	108	2309	2201	108
Total on Register	2748	1310	4058	1892	675	2567	1531	429	1960	282	90	372	6453	2504	8957	8385	372	8957	8385	372
Discharged during year	674	287	961	441	129	570	749	140	889	91	21	112	1955	577	2532	2420	112	2532	2420	112
Population—end of year	2074	1023	3097	1451	546	1997	782	289	1071	191	69	260	4498	1927	6425	6165	260	6425	6165	260
RECEIVED																				
By new commitments	508	228	736	231	76	307	500	120	620	68	28	96	1307	452	1759	1663	96	1759	1663	96
From Farview State Hospital	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By transfer from other Institutions	23	5	28	107	57	164	1	1	0	0	0	0	131	62	193	193	0	193	193	0
For violation of parole	99	43	142	57	29	86	30	13	43	4	1	5	190	86	276	271	5	276	271	5
On order of Court	2	0	2	11	3	14	40	3	43	0	0	0	53	6	59	59	0	59	59	0
Infants born	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Escaped inmates returned	2	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	7	1	0	1	10	0	10	9	1	10	9	1
TOTAL RECEIVED	639	276	915	407	165	572	578	136	714	78	30	108	1702	607	2309	2201	108	2309	2201	108
DISCHARGED																				
On Parole	385	156	541	309	69	378	617	109	726	48	17	65	1359	351	1710	1645	65	1710	1645	65
Commutation of Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	7	38	0	0	0	31	7	38	38	0	38	38	0
Expiration of Sentence	66	44	110	93	48	141	39	15	54	26	3	29	224	110	334	305	29	334	305	29
On order of Court	15	3	18	16	3	19	42	2	44	8	0	8	81	8	89	81	8	89	81	8
Escaped	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	10	0	10	8	2	10	8	2
Pardoned	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
Died	13	5	18	9	4	13	0	2	3	1	0	1	24	11	35	34	1	35	34	1
Transferred to Farview State Hospital	21	18	39	5	2	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	26	21	47	47	0	47	47	0
Transferred to other Institutions	168	61	229	6	3	9	16	4	20	6	1	7	196	69	265	258	7	265	258	7
TOTAL DISCHARGED	674	287	961	441	129	570	749	140	889	91	21	112	1955	577	2532	2420	112	2532	2420	112
Number having received definite training for industry, trade, business or profession			43			39			210			13			305			305		
Number having no such training			693			268			411			83			1455			1455		
Number unemployed at time of arrest			330			165			456			80			1031			1031		
Number employed at time of arrest			406			142			165			16			729			729		
Living in urban communities			607			215			506			95			1423			1423		
Living in rural communities			129			92			115			1			337			337		

TABLE 4
Inmate Days and Average Daily Population of County Prisons
For the Years Ending December 31, 1933 and 1934

	Inmate Days		Average Daily Population		Average Days Per Prisoner	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Adams	8,090	6,022	22	16	31	29
Allegheny	268,983	234,111	737	641	12	12
Armstrong	8,601	5,555	24	15	15	8
Beaver	21,441	21,369	59	59	20	20
Bedford	4,592	6,248	13	17	15	14
Berks	75,695	70,888	207	194	33	34
Blair	21,585	21,007	59	58	24	20
Bradford	7,671	10,762	21	29	27	31
Bucks	14,776	16,928	40	46	27	28
Butler	5,309	4,238	15	12	8	7
Cambria	60,773	55,560	167	152	40	37
Cameron	866	640	2	2	29	16
Carbon	6,582	6,736	18	18	23	21
Centre	7,780	5,795	21	16	17	12
Chester	28,683	26,606	79	73	21	20
Clarion	4,438	4,651	12	13	23	20
Clearfield	9,571	6,665	26	18	19	16
Clinton	5,542	6,977	15	19	20	45*
Columbia	8,550	11,330	23	31	18	26
Crawford	6,382	9,096	17	25	17	19
Cumberland	14,718	14,188	40	39	40	25
Dauphin	60,346	56,544	166	155	15	18
Delaware	122,270	132,323	335	363	41	46
Elk	2,514	1,996	7	5	19	24
Erie	28,215	29,397	77	81	9	8
Fayette	29,324	31,096	80	85	16	15
Forest	562	619	2	2	16	31
Franklin	20,926	16,122	57	44	34	28
Fulton	996	742	3	2	31	24
Greene	8,139	7,490	22	21	17	15
Huntingdon	8,124	5,948	22	16	23	13
Indiana	6,741	6,764	18	19	14	13
Jefferson	2,676	2,465	7	7	14	11
Juniata	1,923	1,408	5	4	2	3
Lackawanna	51,790	55,395	142	152	22	17
Lancaster	47,537	47,505	130	130	29	27
Lawrence	20,755	12,431	57	34	18	10
Lebanon	10,066	13,669	28	37	26	32
Lehigh	30,453	33,960	83	93	28	30
Luzerne	79,149	81,704	217	224	27	27
Lycoming	18,221	15,655	50	43	32	23
McKean	7,927	8,066	22	22	28	26
Mercer	14,788	17,585	41	48	22	22
Mifflin	6,023	5,588	17	15	19	12
Monroe	2,046	3,170	6	9	10	18
Montgomery	57,473	61,413	157	168	33	28
Montour	958	960**	3	3	106	**
Northampton	43,336	52,253	119	143	34	45
Northumberland	27,687	28,597	76	78	25	22
Perry	3,520	2,141	10	6	44	25
Philadelphia:						
Holmesburg	494,699	499,738	1,355	1,369	191	198
Moyamensing	290,903	325,953	797	893	10	11
Pike	454	709	1	2	10	13
Potter	2,406	2,359	7	6	20	19
Schuylkill	59,278	54,069	162	148	38	33
Snyder	2,050	3,809	6	10	16	30
Somerset	11,601	9,826	32	27	22	17
Sullivan	1,656	513	5	2	33	16
Susquehanna	5,852	6,630	16	18	29	21
Tioga	2,602	3,785	7	10	20	26
Union	1,163	1,337	3	4	14	19
Venango	7,358	8,422	20	23	20	12
Warren	6,090	6,698	17	18	10	12
Washington	44,718	49,762	123	136	18	19
Wayne	2,733	2,040	7	6	22	11
Westmoreland	36,237	35,051	99	96	18	16
Wyoming	2,469	2,480	7	7	28	22
York	39,424	43,334	108	119	27	27
Total (County Prisons).....	2,316,815	2,334,893	6,348	6,396	21	22
Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox.....	367,172	316,986	1,006	868	84	101
Philadelphia House of Correction.....	315,496	274,037	864	751	60	54
Total (Workhouse and House of Correction)	682,668	591,023	1,870	1,619	71	72
GRAND TOTAL	2,999,483	2,925,916	8,218	8,015	26	25

*Reports not received regularly.

**Figure estimated—no reports received during year.

TABLE 5

**EXPENDITURES AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST IN
COUNTY PRISONS UNDER JURISDICTION OF SHERIFFS
AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934**

Name and Location of Prison	Amount Paid by County for Prisoners' Food	Total Expenditures for Maintenance	Aggregate Expenditures	Daily Per Capita Cost for Food	Daily Per Capita Cost Main- tenance
Adams, Gettysburg	\$ 3,057.00	\$ 6,892.33	\$ 18,169.63	\$.51	\$1.14
Armstrong, Kittanning	1,688.55	11,746.11	20,785.12	.30	2.11
Bedford, Bedford	4,203.55	8,197.79	18,781.27	.67	1.31
Bradford, Towanda	5,519.50	9,096.44	21,773.37	.51	.85
Bucks, Doylestown	4,778.78	24,519.73	49,252.95	.28	1.45
Butler, Butler	2,016.00	9,477.86	40,652.51	.48	2.24
Cameron, Emporium	342.40	1,840.49	3,438.09	.54	2.88
Carbon, Mauch Chunk	2,751.48	8,905.25	23,713.73	.41	1.32
Centre, Bellefonte	4,359.98	7,389.31	27,191.81	.75	1.23
Clarion, Clarion	1,984.04	5,642.09	9,759.07	.43	1.21
Clearfield, Clearfield	1,654.17	8,015.33	29,710.93	.25	1.20
Clinton, Lock Haven	4,129.80	7,818.95	17,479.92	.53	1.12
Columbia, Bloomsburg	3,048.42	11,144.43	21,103.22	.27	.98
Crawford, Meadville	3,112.50	11,762.85	17,275.56	.34	1.29
Cumberland, Carlisle	2,585.90	19,485.74	41,829.88	.18	1.37
Elk, Ridgway	1,417.00	3,643.41	7,696.22	.71	1.83
Forest, Tionesta	368.34	2,341.56	4,346.17	.60	3.72
Franklin, Chambersburg	2,697.53	10,693.10	31,508.09	.17	.66
Fulton, McConnellsburg	456.40	1,787.32	2,444.47	.62	2.41
Greene, Waynesburg	4,996.42	6,055.71	21,067.27	.67	.81
Huntingdon, Huntingdon	2,465.88	8,186.17	22,845.25	.41	1.38
Indiana, Indiana	2,098.44	7,447.23	38,403.99	.31	1.10
Jefferson, Brookville	1,291.05	4,517.43	12,793.95	.52	1.83
Juniata, Mifflintown	529.04	1,674.85	4,488.00	.38	1.35
Lawrence, New Castle	2,926.62	15,290.35	50,497.82	.24	1.23
Lebanon, Lebanon	2,831.10	15,068.21	24,125.51	.21	1.10
Lycoming, Williamsport	4,813.15	23,433.66	34,858.73	.31	1.50
McKean, Smethport	2,281.57	10,161.29	27,378.30	.28	1.26
Mercer, Mercer	3,855.06	15,429.09	70,291.43	.22	.88
Mifflin, Lewistown	1,675.32	7,820.74	16,602.91	.30	1.40
Monroe, Stroudsburg	2,246.96	3,723.57	9,072.19	.71	1.17
Montour, Danville	719.99	3,023.05	6,784.46	.75	3.15
Perry, New Bloomfield	597.30	2,699.79	15,099.58	.28	1.29
Pike, Milford	450.50	2,622.59	4,574.73	.64	3.70
Potter, Coudersport	1,615.20	5,546.01	15,739.50	.68	2.35
Snyder, Middleburg	2,576.45	5,682.87	11,559.74	.68	1.49
Somerset, Somerset	2,150.09	9,472.49	53,137.50	.22	.96
Sullivan, LaPorte	348.60	1,312.80	4,752.21	.68	2.56
Susquehanna, Montrose	4,013.20	7,046.37	21,355.66	.61	1.06
Tioga, Wellsboro	1,928.48	4,482.92	19,480.92	.51	1.18
Union, Lewisburg	345.54	2,205.48	9,568.90	.26	1.65
Venango, Franklin	2,379.60	12,707.29	27,179.71	.28	1.51
Warren, Warren	4,095.65	9,266.72	17,188.60	.61	1.38
Wayne, Honesdale	1,489.25	2,716.79	34,790.65	.73	1.33
Wyoming, Tunkhannock	1,238.94	4,602.64	10,022.14	.50	1.86

TABLE 5-A

**EXPENDITURES AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST IN
COUNTY PRISONS UNDER JURISDICTION OF WARDENS
AND BOARDS OF INSPECTORS FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934**

Name and Location of Prison	Amount Paid by County for Prisoners* Food	Total Expenditures for Maintenance	Aggregate Expenditures	Daily Per Capita Cost for Food	Daily Per Capita Cost Main- tenance
Allegheny, Pittsburgh	\$ 22,247.78	\$ 181,694.99	\$ 765,851.12	\$.10	\$.78
Beaver, Beaver	4,921.23	17,722.19	52,863.11	.23	.83
Berks, Reading	21,696.01	72,487.30	109,151.43	.31	1.02
Blair, Hollidaysburg	3,914.90	17,417.22	53,955.14	.19	.83
Cambria, Ebensburg	5,799.17	24,221.18	61,091.23	.10	.44
Chester, West Chester	4,302.56	24,364.57	90,557.79	.16	.92
Dauphin, Harrisburg	8,071.08	39,466.88	108,667.97	.14	.70
Delaware, Media	27,527.67	156,001.79	254,175.22	.21	1.18
Erie, Erie	6,539.49	26,738.73	127,923.49	.22	.91
Fayette, Uniontown	5,577.30	17,359.83	75,490.65	.18	.56
Lackawanna, Scranton	12,219.55	63,880.84	134,541.42	.22	1.15
Lancaster, Lancaster	10,170.97	51,644.17	145,313.97	.21	1.09
Lehigh, Allentown	10,674.69	51,173.02	91,621.06	.31	1.51
Luzerne, Wilkes-Barre	14,479.98	69,699.54	261,756.02	.18	.85
Montgomery, Norristown	11,001.39	56,803.62	122,961.14	.18	.92
Northampton, Easton	15,454.89	57,519.63	78,966.55	.30	1.10
Northumberland, Sunbury	7,396.56	24,800.61	54,917.44	.26	.88
Philadelphia, Philadelphia	144,382.40	677,386.52	1,302,984.04	.17	.82
Schuylkill, Pottsville	8,075.34	49,547.68	88,468.69	.15	.92
Washington, Washington	6,722.93	21,088.89	202,322.35	.14	.42
Westmoreland, Greensburg	7,601.81	28,693.44	162,299.57	.22	.82
York, York	5,978.87	27,443.17	55,722.02	.14	.63
Total for Group	\$ 364,756.57	\$1,757,155.81	\$4,401,601.42	\$.18	\$.86
Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox	\$ 29,091.65	\$ 308,821.41	\$ 417,561.81	\$.09	\$.97
Philadelphia House of Correction	43,150.67*	252,582.56	252,582.56	.16	.92
Total Workhouse and House of Correction	\$ 72,242.32	\$ 561,403.97	\$ 670,144.37	\$.12	\$.94
TOTAL	\$ 436,998.89	\$2,318,559.78	\$5,071,745.79	\$.17	\$.88

*Total from report of Bureau of Charities and Corrections, Philadelphia.

TABLE 6

**MALE PRISONERS IN STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS
BY OFFENSE AND AGE GROUPS
MAY 31, 1935**

Age Groups	Total	Mur- der	Man- slau- ghter	Rob- bery	As- sault	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	Rape	Sex Off- ense (Ex- cept Rape)	Car- ry- ing Wea- pons	All Others
Under 21	907	16	2	166	22	372	190	20	7	5	107
21 - 24 years	1050	44	2	369	22	295	144	43	10	8	113
25 - 29 "	1296	123	8	466	42	356	118	52	15	3	113
30 - 34 "	1034	151	2	294	53	283	62	63	21	3	102
35 - 39 "	731	162	7	155	42	159	65	31	21	1	88
40 - 44 "	454	121	7	73	27	79	29	42	24	1	51
45 - 49 "	296	83	3	36	30	63	20	21	12	0	28
50 and over	462	147	6	30	29	65	25	65	41	1	53
Not Stated	154	11	0	22	3	32	14	7	2	0	63
Total	6384	858	37	1611	270	1704	667	344	153	22	718

TABLE 7

**MALE PRISONERS IN STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS
BY INSTITUTION AND AGE GROUPS
MAY 31, 1935**

Age Groups	Total	Eastern Penitentiary	Western Penitentiary	Huntingdon Reformatory
Under 21	907	98	29	780
21 - 24 years	1,050	501	190	359
25 - 29 "	1,296	753	499	44
30 - 34 "	1,034	639	395	....
35 - 39 "	731	410	321	....
40 - 44 "	454	255	199	....
45 - 49 "	296	167	129	....
50 and over	462	258	204	....
Not Stated	154	62	29	63
Total	6,384	3,143	1,995	1,246

BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

THE Bureau of Institutional Management was organized in July 1933 as the result of a study and recommendations made by an Administrative Committee on Business Methods. The general policy and objectives of the Bureau are:

To develop, adjust and carry out policies of procedure for certain institutional activities to the best interests of the institutions, the Department of Welfare and other Departments or Agencies.

To develop and maintain cordial relations with and between institutions, administrators and activity heads; and to seek constantly to give prompt, efficient, sympathetic consideration to requests or problems.

To serve State institutions within the Department of Welfare to the end that they in turn may better meet their responsibilities to the patients or inmates committed to their care, with special reference to architecture, general maintenance of buildings, adequate service in heat, water, light, sewage, refrigeration, protection from fire, food planning, purchase, preparation, processing; sewing, housekeeping procedure in cleaning, handling of supplies, clothing, records; nursing service, schools, attendant service and training, general hospital administration; laundry planning, service, supplies; most advantageous use of acreage not used for institutional buildings, lawns and drives, and where present the efficient planning and management of dairy, hennery, piggery, truck gardens, woodlots, orchards, farm crops and pastures, roads, fences, grounds, shrubbery and trees.

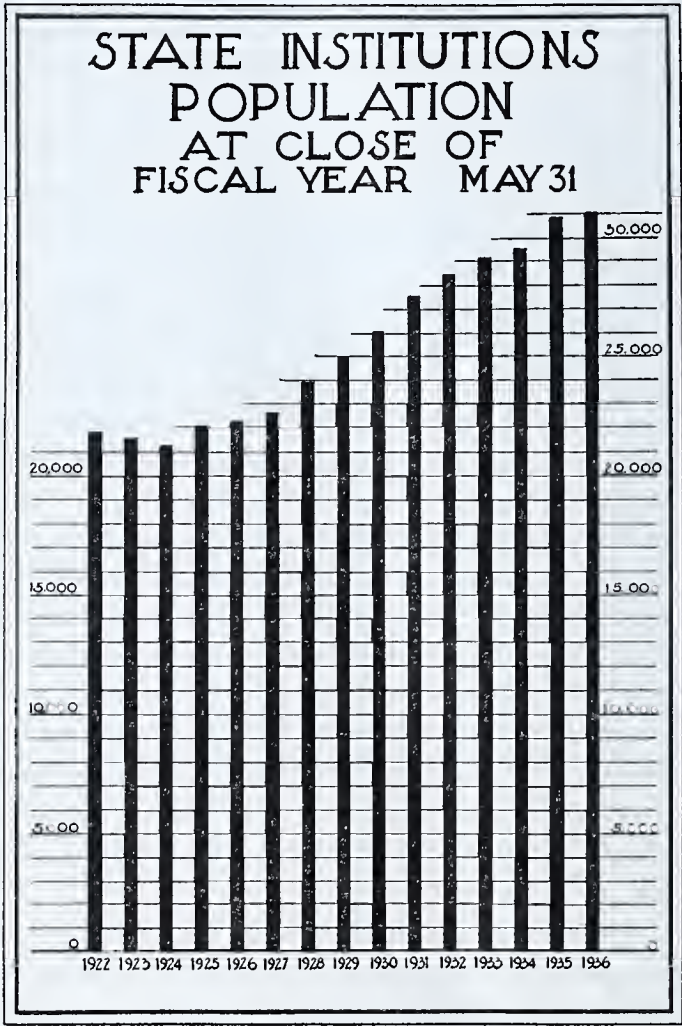
The responsibility for these objectives is distributed among the Bureau's staff which includes the Consulting Architect, Dietician, Nurse, Engineer and Agriculturist.

Architect's Service

Federal Public Works Administration Projects

During 1935 advantage was taken of Federal Public Works Administration possibilities to provide extensive construction needs at institutions and 51 projects were developed totaling an estimated expenditure of \$30,932,168. This sum should provide for an

additional population of 1,836 at the penal and correctional institutions and 5,082 at the mental hospitals and schools for feeble-minded and epileptics. In addition it would provide for the replacement of many old and hazardous buildings and equipment, and for much needed facilities such as the services connected with food, heat, light, water and sewage to support both the present and added population.



Federal Works Progress Administration Projects

The availability of Federal Funds to provide for needs at institutions, resulted in the development of 199 projects totaling an estimated expenditure of \$3,089,093. These projects included two for flood damage, twenty-four for the installation or correction of emergency light and fire alarm systems, fifty-one for the correction of other items mandatory through inspections under the

Department of Labor and Industry covering the Fire and Panic Act, and 122 miscellaneous projects. Work has been done on a large proportion of the last group.

State-Aided Institutions

During the biennium, 38 State-aided institutions submitted plans covering additions or alterations and new buildings.

Institutional Inspections

Inspections made under the Fire and Panic Act, and also those covering boiler plants by representatives of the Department of Labor and Industry totalled 111. In every instance, the Bureau cooperated by carrying out recommendations made by the Department of Labor and Industry, resulting in the issuance of 125 boiler operation certificates.

Dietary Service

The planned food program in the form of a basic ration started in 1933, was continued during the biennium, but its practice has been extended from the eight mental hospitals, three hospitals for feeble-minded, and one hospital for epileptics, to the five penal and correctional institutions. Its purpose is to serve as a basis for estimating food budgets; to assist in planning food production and purchases; and to assist in measuring the adequacy of the food consumed, as well as a basis for recording food costs, has proven to be successful in its application.

A comparison between the food consumption during the first and second years of the biennium indicates increases in three of the six institutions which were low in butter consumption and increases in two of the four institutions low in milk consumption. Decided increases also were noted in the use of all vegetables, particularly tomatoes, while seven institutions increased fruit consumption. The adequate use of the "protective foods" namely, milk, butter, eggs, green or leafy vegetables, tomatoes, and fruits is stressed.

Progress was made in obtaining trained dietary personnel. Dieticians have been employed in several institutions which previously were without this technical service. Other institutions have increased their trained personnel to obtain more adequate service.

Progress has also been made in obtaining more adequate facilities in the Dietary Departments. Two institutions have new serv-

TABLE VII

AN ANALYSIS OF THE AVERAGE FOOD CONSUMPTION OF THE MENTAL HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

June 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936

Items	Basic Ration Ounces	Allen-town	Dan-ville	Far-view	Harris-burg	Norris-town	Tor-rance	Warren	Werners-ville	Penn-burst	Polk	Laurel-ton	Salins-grove	Median Year 1934 (9 Institutions)	Median Year 1935-36
1-2-3. Meats	5.50	5.17	5.55	6.69	5.27	5.82	5.50	6.02	6.09	4.26	4.45	3.87	5.15	5.56*	5.38
4. Fat, Cooking	.40	.57	.28	.56	.38	.27	.05	.22	.53	.42	.23	.34	.70	.88	.36
5. Butter	1.00	.93	1.05	1.03	.93	.87	.95	.93	1.18	.73	.95	1.03	1.09	.88	.95
6-7. Farinaceous, flour, cereals	10.00	7.94	8.07	12.55	8.63	9.78	11.74	9.28	8.52	11.20	10.33	6.90	9.16	9.18	9.22
8. Milk	24.00	20.38	24.18	18.70	20.39	18.72	22.65	24.09	29.77	25.95	25.08	26.28	24.15	22.64	24.13
9. Cheese	.30	.19	.16	.32	.38	.27	.37	.26	.23	.10	.14	.09	.48	.16	.25
10. Eggs	1.00	1.19	1.49	.87	.97	1.65	.47	.98	1.26	.75	.88	.84	.58	.92	.82
11. Sugar	2.25	2.94	1.86	2.75	1.97	2.11	1.34	2.01	2.63	2.28	1.95	1.96	3.66	2.08	2.06
12. Syrup	.50	.17	.96	.75	1.38	.41	.20	.29	.19	-----	-----	.31	1.29	.49	.36
13. Vegetables, Potatoes	10.00	9.59	7.68	11.81	8.39	9.88	9.46	8.59	8.79	19.65	11.67	7.71	20.71	9.76	9.46
14. Leafy	4.80	4.63	.62	5.87	4.29	5.06	5.59	2.84	4.45	-----	2.14	3.26	14.07	3.25	4.63
15. Tomatoes	3.20	1.88	1.30	3.78	2.35	3.65	3.19	1.54	1.57	-----	1.64	3.61	2.74	.95	2.35
16. Roots and others	4.80	3.80	3.84	5.59	5.11	6.02	6.40	4.51	4.11	-----	3.54	4.90	5.22	3.28	4.90
17. Legumes	1.00	.94	1.04	1.05	.86	.61	1.42	1.14	1.04	1.79	1.21	1.05	1.17	1.10	1.05
18. Fruits—Fresh, Canned	2.40	5.38	3.59	3.28	2.68	4.78	1.76	3.03	7.89	7.25	2.47	3.23	7.58	2.88	3.41
19. Dried	1.50	1.28	.83	.34	.97	.64	.51	.56	.66	-----	.97	.79	.18	.78	.64
20. Beverages, Coffee	.66	.61	.37	.65	.55	.49	.41	.45	.54	.46	.37	.37	.36	.47	.46
21. Tea and Cocoa	.20	.19	.10	.18	.18	.09	.09	.12	.12	.11	.12	.07	.09	.11	.11
22. Misc. Food Adjuncts	.60	.58	.55	.44	.65	.45	.04	.69	1.01	.44	.43	.46	.46	.40	.46
23. Spices	.50	.43	.47	.90	.54	.48	.51	.65	.82	.34	.47	.40	1.11	.58	.50
24. Total	74.61	68.79	63.99	78.11	66.56	72.05	71.65	68.20	81.43	75.74	69.04	67.87	99.96	65.99	70.34
25. Waste—ozs. per cap.	-----	2.34	.63	.21	2.0	2.27	-----	1.87	2.24	1.03	1.1	.71	-----	1.66	1.44
Daily Average No. of People Fed	-----	1957	2252	919	2279	4118	1857	2385	1538	3213	3213	793	523	1948	1948
Purchased Food Costs	-----	1230	1289	1098	1363	1404	1181	1222	0999	0854	1151	0802	0617	0980	1166
Produced Food Costs	-----	0756	0819	0992	0672	0611	0832	0961	1298	1082	0856	1177	1954	0796	0859
Sub total—Raw food costs	-----	1986	2108	2090	2035	2011	2013	2183	2237	1936	2007	1989	2371	1776	2025
Overhead (Salaries, Supp.)	-----	0380	0340	0251	0188	0307	0232	0288	0396	0217	0351	0395	0226	-----	0298
Total	-----	2366	2448	2341	2223	2322	2245	2471	2693	2153	2358	2374	2797	-----	2323

* for six months

The ration as it is set up varies according to the estimated needs of the institution. It takes into consideration the essentials necessary for an adequate low cost diet for the person living within the institution. The figures are based on the total number of people fed. Variations in consumption are due chiefly to differences in production. All institutions have their own farms. Items 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and part of 1 and 18 are raised on the institutional farms.

TABLE VIII
AN ANALYSIS OF THE AVERAGE FOOD CONSUMPTION OF THE
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

June 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936

Items	Ration	Hunting- don	East- ern	Grater- ford	Ration	West- ern	*Rock- view	Muncy	Ration	Mor- ganza	Ration
1-2-3. Meats	8.00	6.67	8.43	9.65	12.00	11.34	10.26	4.49	5.50	8.42	6.50
4. Fat, Cooking	1.00	.63	1.48	1.66	2.50	3.23	2.02	1.27	.40	1.37	.40
5. Butter	1.00	.46	1.11	.07				1.42	1.00	.80	1.00
6. Farmaceous, (flour)	15.00	10.72	11.73	9.37	15.00	13.92	13.20	7.55	8.00	10.23	10.00
7. cereals)		1.85	1.95	1.29				.59		1.31	
8. Milk	24.00	20.60	12.49	13.96	16.00	11.71	21.31	31.32	24.32	25.39	24.32
9. Cheese .....	.30	.29	.32	.39	.31	.51	.37		.30	.50	.30
10. Eggs	1.00	.85	2.08	1.80	2.00	1.36	1.84	1.82	1.50	1.64	2.00
11. Sugar	4.00	2.80	4.98	4.75	4.50	4.72	6.05	1.89	2.00	3.06	2.25
12. Syrup .....	.50	1.28	.48	.49				2.02	.50	1.80	.50
13. Vegetables, potatoes	10.00	12.88	17.70	16.81	12.60	10.14	18.20	11.65	8.00	7.85	10.00
14. Leafy	5.00	4.85	5.96	6.37	5.00	3.92	5.22	7.29	4.80	3.59	4.80
15. Tomatoes	3.00	4.44	2.67	3.15	3.00	2.35	3.14	4.05	3.20	2.79	3.20
16. Roots and others	5.00	4.48	2.85	3.23	5.00	2.76	4.32	16.81	4.80	2.94	4.80
17. Legumes	2.00	1.64	1.26	1.45	2.00	1.94	1.69	4.28	1.00	1.54	2.00
18. Fruits—Fresh, Canned	2.40	4.60	2.50	2.74	2.40	4.69	3.26	9.65	3.00	7.42	2.40
19. Dried	1.28	.48	.50	.58	1.28	.35	.21	.36	1.50	.30	1.50
20. Beverages, Coffee .....	.6	.22	1.47	1.16	1.60	2.00	1.34	.65	.66	.22	.66
21. Tea and Cocoa .....		.09	.11	.16				.11	.20	.30	.20
22. Misc. Food Adjuncts .....	.24	.55	.49	.58	.24	.86	1.58	2.41	.43	.30	.60
23. Spices	1.60	.74	.98	.63	1.60	.93	1.49	.04	.50	.61	.50
24. Total	86.42	81.12	80.54	80.29	88.02	75.73	95.50	109.67	79.46	82.51	77.61
25. Waste—ozs. per capita .....		.12	4.00	3.11		2.93	1.15			1.96	
Daily Average No. of People Fed		1213	1278	1903		1187	862	267		636	
Purchased Food Costs		1278	2453			1991		.0921		.1392	
Produced Food Costs		1053	.0186			.0854		.2714		.1631	
Sub total—Raw Food Costs		2331	.2639			.2845		.3635		.3023	
Overhead (Salaries, Supplies) .....		.0443	.0213			.0231		.0341		.0411	
Total .....		.2774	.2852			.3076		.3976		.3434	

*Figures covered the period from February 1, 1935 to January 31, 1936

ice buildings which were completed and put into use; major improvements were made in another institution, and general improvements have been made in other cases.

The annual conferences of institutional dieticians with stewards and farm managers were continued.

Engineering Service

Although the position of consulting engineer was vacant, an effort was made to maintain a close observation of the engineering problems at the several institutions. Records covering the fuel, electricity, water and sewage load at each institution were maintained insofar as instruments available would permit. The consulting architect served frequently in the dual capacity of engineer and architect.

Institutional engineers were called together each year of the biennium to participate in a program developed through the cooperation of the Department of Mineral Industries of the Pennsylvania State College. Problems of fuel, combustion and corrosion were discussed in such a manner as to be of real service to the majority of institutions. Outstanding in the contributions of these meetings was a suggested method of determining coal needs and specifications.

An analysis of engineering service data maintained at the several institutions shows the following for the year ending May 31, 1936:

Tons of Coal Consumed (28 Institutions).....	130,213
Cost of Coal.....	\$ 550,250.00
Estimated Cost of Coal for Biennium.....	\$1,100,000.00
Pounds of Coal per Capita.....	12,298
Cost of Coal per Capita.....	\$ 18.77
Kilowatt Hours Electricity Consumed per Capita	633
Gallons of Water Consumed per Capita.....	81,813
Cost of Maintenance of Plant and Grounds per Capita—per Day.....	\$.17
per Year	\$ 62.34

Fire Protection

Semi-annual reports have been received from institutions relative to protection in case of fire. Such reports cover adequacy of water supply, both as to amount and pressure, the frequency of

tests for fire alarms, emergency light systems, the last date of charging chemical extinguishers, frequency and responsibility for inspection to detect hazards, the cooperation of local fire companies and the responsibility for action in case of fire. These reports have not only been tabulated but also have been followed with conferences during institutional visits. The recommendations of the Department of Labor and Industry through regular inspections under the Fire and Panic Act were carried out insofar as budgets would permit. Aid was given institutions in planning for changes required by the recommendations.

Emergency Investigation

In February 1936, an emergency investigation to determine hazards to life and property was initiated by an Executive Order of Governor George H. Earle. The reports on all institutions within the Department were received and studied. Hazards were divided into two groups, namely, those which could and should be corrected immediately without great expense and those requiring further study because of the costs involved or other factors to be determined. Institutions were asked to correct the first group immediately, apprising the Department as to progress. For the second group, a Federal Works Progress Administration program was developed. At the end of the 1936 fiscal year, blanket approval had been received for such projects.

Seven-Year Maintenance Program

Institutions were requested to submit a seven-year maintenance program beginning June 1, 1936. The principle objects hoped for through such data were to enable all the institutions as well as the Department to anticipate and thereby, prevent many emergencies as they relate to maintenance and operation of the several functions. The second objective was to build budgets that might relate to a long time program rather than to stand alone. It was evident from the data received that a considerable amount of deferred maintenance had accumulated. The total needs for the fiscal year 1936-37 at most institutions is greater than that for succeeding bienniums.

Nursing Service

Nursing

During the biennium, definite effort was made to improve nursing service to patients in State institutions through more careful

selection of nursing personnel. Twenty-one registered nurses were employed, in addition to the regular staff, on a Federal Works Progress Administration nursing project at the Scranton State Hospital. At the Wernersville, Torrance, Allentown, Norristown and Warren State Hospitals progress was made in the trend away from the attendant supervisor in favor of the registered nurse.

Overcrowding of patients and a shortage of adequate, skilled nursing service is still a major problem in most of the mental hospitals and in institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptics.

Nursing Education

Especial attention was given to the more careful selection of students admitted to the Department's six schools of nursing. In 1936, ninety-four nurses were graduated.

The Warren State Hospital proposes offering a one year course in psychiatric nursing to graduates of accredited schools of nursing.

The Allentown State Hospital extended affiliation to one new school, making a total of six general hospitals now sending their students to that institution for psychiatric nursing experience.

The Ashland State Hospital has expanded its maternity service so that it is no longer necessary to send students elsewhere for experience in obstetrical nursing.

Because adequate teaching and clinical facilities were not available two schools of nursing were closed.

INSTITUTIONAL FARMS

Institutional Farms are providing:

A. Protection to Inmates and Patients—Inmates and patients are detained for comparatively long periods. During these periods there is a need for protection, which is afforded by a considerable area of land.

B. Wholesome Work Opportunity—Much of this institutional population is able-bodied; still others need wholesome outdoor exercise in order to build-up physically. Both groups need a variety of interests embodied in a well-rounded program of rehabilitation. About 1,500 are sharing in the many interests provided by farm crops, livestock and related projects. The actual number so en-

gaged at the several institutions is shown in the accompanying table.

TABLE IX
PATIENT AND INMATE EMPLOYMENT
ON
INSTITUTIONAL FARMS
MAY 31, 1936

Institutions	Farm	Dairy	Piggery	Hennery	Truck Garden
Penal and Correctional					
Graterford	76	....	7	....	....
Huntingdon	34	13	6	2	8
Morganza	20	20	10	4	17
Muncy .....	....	10	....	4	16
Rockview	134	27	14	3	38
TOTAL	264	70	37	13	79
Mental Hospitals					
Allentown	73	12	2	2	18
Danville	18	11	1	1	35
Farview	20	5	3	1	8
Harrisburg	22	21	3	8	48
Norristown	20	29	10	3	24
Torrance	28	20	2	3	37
Warren	158	27	6	5	33
Wernersville	14	11	3	1	17
TOTAL	353	136	30	24	220
Feeble-minded & Epileptic					
Laurelton .....	....	13	....	9	44
Pennhurst	25	15	5	4	35
Polk	45	15	7	....	20
Sellinsgrove	21	13	4	6	14
TOTAL	91	56	16	19	113
TOTALS BY ACTIVITIES	708	262	83	56	412
GRAND TOTAL—1,521					

C. Food Supply Controlled as to Variety and Availability—Fortunately, the better the land is planned and the better the plan is developed, the greater the benefits accruing under the above headings. Every acre should be a part of a sound plan. There should be no waste land.

Acresage should be used in about the following order for the purpose indicated: vegetables, potatoes, crops for the dairy, swine, horses, pastures and woodlots.

An effort has been made to effect this policy, adapting it to fit the food needs of the several institutions. The food requirements accepted are those developed by the consulting dietician in conference with institutional administrators.

Production of farm crops, milk, eggs and pigs raised per litter are measures of performance that have been used. Farm management studies show uniformly higher efficiency as production figures rise from the average for the area studied.

TABLE X
WELFARE INSTITUTIONS
Acreages and Crop Indices

Institutions	Acreages		Crop Indices	
	Total	Filled	1929	1935
Penal and Correctional				
Graterford	1,731	1,200	68	71
Huntingdon	669	487	126	173
Morganza	969.6	567.5	111	143
Muncy	569	206	170	217
Rockview	6,818	2,490	92	153
Mental Hospitals				
Allentown	814	672	106	235
Danville	668	429	154	194
Farview	1,284	297	93	127
Harrisburg	724	419	157	172
Norristown	987	669	132	162
Torrance	2,468	900	91	116
Warren	1,288	607	133	185
Wernersville	1,015	525	118	130
Feeble-minded & Epileptic				
Laurelton	1,413	536	92	104
Pennhurst	801	689	120	105
Pennhurst—Rented	109			
Polk	2,012	586	136	190
Sellingsgrove	1,336	830	94	134
TOTAL	25,673	12,117		
AVERAGE			112	142

To combine and simplify figures, the yields of corn, oats, wheat, hay, barley and potatoes are shown in the tables as a crop index for each institution.

These figures show the number of acres the average farmer required to produce the crops grown on one hundred acres at the institution located in that county. It will be noted that in 1935, the combined average for all institutions was 42 per cent above that for the average farmer. It is believed the margin should be at least 50 per cent.

Dairy production shown in the following Table indicates that the average for all herds has increased from an average of 9,222 pounds of milk in 1929 to 12,373 pounds in 1936. The goal is 12,000 pounds per cow per year. During the second year of the biennium, no herds produced less than 11,000 pounds per cow, which indicates a continued elimination of lower producing cows. Half of the institutions have exceeded the goal of 12,000 pounds per cow, while outstanding performance has been accomplished at the Pennsylvania Industrial School, the New Western State Penitentiary, the State Industrial Home for Women and the Farview State Hospital.

While production at the Polk State School did not lead that of all other institutions, an average of 12,000 pounds has been maintained during the last ten years.

TABLE XI
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL FARM PRODUCTION
Mental, Penal and Correctional Institutions
June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1936

Institutions	MILK		PORK	VEGE- TABLES	EGGS	
	Per Capita Per Day	Per Cow Per Year	Per** Capita Per Day	Per** Capita Per Day	Per** Capita Per Day	Per Hen Per Year
State Average (Estimated by Dept. of Agriculture)			Pounds 5,140		Number 90	
Mental Hospitals						
Allentown .....	.7925	12,103	.0307	.5958	.1216	164
Danville	1.5249	11,829	.0546	.5453	.1359	176
Farview	1.2612	14,143	.1425	.8705	.2405	166
Harrisburg .....	.8394	12,383	.0592	.7521	.2720	222
Norristown .....	.9475	11,691	.0845	.4716	.0920	176
Torrance	1.2041	12,455	.0420	.8503	.2267	159
Warren	1.7237	11,656	.0956	.4847	.1585	162
Wernersville	1.9077	12,306	.1196	.6268	.2646	189
Institutions for Mental Defective						
Laurelton	1.6595	11,726	.0706	1.0429	.5195	196
Pennhurst	1.6244	12,886	.0908	1.5485	.2110	167
Polk	1.5384	11,591	.0551	.6153	-----	-----
Epileptic Colony						
Selinsgrove	2.0803*	11,518	.1759	1.6769	.4168	185
Penal Institutions and Reformatories						
Graterford	-----	-----	.0788	.0205	-----	-----
Huntingdon Industrial School.....	1.4897	15,624	.1616	1.0841	.0750	193
Morganza Training School.....	1.7814	11,281	.1918	1.0975	.7453	229
Muncy Industrial Home for Women....	3.0899*	13,027	.1498	2.9850	.9663	227
Rockview (including Western Pen. Pop.)	1.6149	14,996	.1767	.1557	.1054	157
Institutional Goals	1.5 to 2	12,000	.17 to .3	.75	.5 to 1	200

*Includes milk providing entire supply of butter.

**Population includes employees receiving maintenance.

Efficiency in the hennery is shown in the preceding table. The goal is 200 eggs per bird per year. It was attained in the past year in the outstanding flocks at the Pennsylvania Training School, the State Industrial Home for Women and at the Harrisburg State Hospital. Less than 150 eggs per year is not acceptable.

Transfers of Surplus Farm Products

During 1935, the Department of Justice at the request of the Department of Welfare considered the transfer of surplus farm products from one institution to another within the Department of Welfare. Due to varying conditions, especially weather, some surplus develops annually at one institution or another. Inasmuch as appropriations for maintenance and operation are made to the Department of Welfare and allocated to the several institutions, a decision was reached permitting the Department to develop rules and regulations stating how a surplus should be determined,

reported and transferred. Such regulations were issued. This action marks an advance in the administration of institutional care.

With the dairy herds at 16 institutions, a breeding program has been continued with the counsel and cooperation of the Pennsylvania State College and the United States Dairy Bureau. The institutional program is based on carefully kept records, health, good management and the selection of outstanding herd sires. Institutional needs have been met by the selection of 12 young bulls from outstanding herds. These have been supplemented by securing eight from the United States Dairy Bureau. While this program is comparatively new, it already represents the elimination of an expenditure involving more than \$4,000. In addition to this saving, breeding animals of increasing value may be developed.

Laundry Service

Through a special Laundry Research Committee representing the Department and its institutions, cooperation of the Department of Property and Supplies, the Department of Health, and the Department of Textile Chemistry at Pennsylvania State College has been secured and specifications have been formulated covering laundry supplies which have been put into practice. Wash-room records showing poundage of soiled goods and supplies, number of employes, paid and unpaid, and costs of supplies and labor have been developed, indicating the following for the year ending May 31, 1936:

Number of Patients and Inmates.....	28,948	
Total Pounds of Soiled Goods.....	23,849,631	
Total Pounds Washing Compounds (Soaps, Bleach, Sour, Starch).....	495,767	
Average Cost Per Pound-Washing.....		.0010
Gross* .....		.0056
Number Paid Employes.....	153	
Number Inmates and Patients Employed	839	

*Including washing compounds, payroll and minor repairs.

One of the most important accomplishments has been the initiation of a test bundle program to determine the quality and economy of the work done in the several laundries. The results of the first and fifth bundles are:

	First Test Bundle	Fifth Test Bundle
Soil Removal	47.19 %	48.28 %
Loss in Breaking Strength.....	12.90 %	11.90 %
Whiteness Retention	77.30 %	95.49 %

Little gain will be noticed in the percentage of soil removal. There is an improvement of eight per cent in loss of breaking strength which reduces by one-twelfth that loss in the Fifth Test Bundle. The gain in whiteness retention is 18 percent which is almost one-quarter higher than shown in the First Test Bundle.

Conferences have been held with laundry heads and arrangements were made for those in charge of the several laundries to visit the members of the Laundry Committee to discuss personally wash room equipment, its maintenance and use, washing formulas, supplies and other procedure. In order to standardize improved washroom practice, it is planned to initiate a field service.

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

THE Accounting Division under the direction of the Comptroller prepares reports of appropriation expenditures, costs, budgets, budget requests and allocations. The Division is divided into the Institutional Accounting, Departmental Accounting, Institutional Personnel and Grants & Pension Accounting sections.

The functions of the Division include approval of purchase requests and invoices, and the preparation of monthly financial and cost reports of all State-owned welfare institutions and miscellaneous departmental units. All institutional reports are prepared by an electric tabulating machine method; payrolls covering Mothers' Assistance, Blind Pension and Old Age Assistance grants are prepared in septuplicate on an electric alphabetical printer with a present monthly volume of 55,000 names. This method insures the least possible delay in submitting payrolls to the fiscal officers for the actual issuance of checks,

Institutional accounting, which probably constitutes the greatest volume, is calculated by electric tabulating machines. Monthly reports are rendered for each institution showing a complete breakdown of all costs, billing, operating and maintenance; stores summary and statement of commitments.

Payments to State-aided homes and hospitals, State-aided penal and correctional schools, State-aided mental hospitals and maintenance of county mental and Poor District hospitals all clear through this division. In addition, all purchase requisitions originating at the various State-owned institutions are checked and approved before submission to the Purchasing Bureau of the Department of Property and Supplies.

Institutional Personnel

All Institutional Employment Notices affecting changes in personnel of the 29 institutions within the Department of Welfare, in which the number of employes exceeds 5,000, are received in this office, checked and prepared for approval by the Secretary.

Salary and wage payrolls are checked and approved semi-monthly for personnel and rate of pay.

Personnel change sheets are prepared to accompany payrolls to the fiscal offices.

Individual personnel cards, which become permanent records, are made up and filed alphabetically by institutions; institutional employment notices are filed by position number, attached to a job analysis sheet which records the duties of each position.

Registration of physicians, dentists and nurses are checked with respective State Boards before appointments are approved.

1935-37 APPROPRIATION TO DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 20,000
Salaries and General Expenses.....	355,000
State Council for the Blind.....	50,000
Grants & Pensions Administration—State.....	180,000
Mothers' Assistance	4,115,000
Old Age Assistance.....	19,880,000
Pensions for the Blind.....	3,085,000
State-owned Medical & Surgical Hospitals	2,350,000
State-owned Penal & Correctional Institutions..	6,000,000
State-owned Mental Hospitals	8,500,000
State-owned Feeble Minded & Epileptic Institutions	2,700,000

State-owned Institutions—Capital Expenditures	600,000
State-aided Hospitals	7,691,150
State-aided Homes	503,650
County & Poor District Hospitals.....	2,700,000
Glenn Mills School.....	250,000
Sleighton Farms School	250,000
Dixmont Hospital	325,000
Elwyn Training School.....	360,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$59,914,800

In addition, through conformity with certain provisions of the Federal Social Security Act, Federal Funds will be received for the following purposes:

Child Welfare Service.....	\$ 25,000
Blind Pensions	2,120,000
Old Age Assistance.....	10,000,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$12,145,000*

*Estimated

TABLE XII
STATEMENT OF COSTS OF OPERATING STATE-OWNED INSTITUTIONS
JUNE 1, 1934 TO MAY 31, 1935

	Maintenance Costs for Year June 1, 1934 to May 31, 1935					
	Purchased Costs		Value of Own Products Used		Combined Total Maintenance Costs	
	Amount	Per Capita Per Diem	Amount	Per Capita Per Diem	Amount	Per Capita Per Diem
Grand Total and Average.....	\$8,819,729.84	.8642	\$783,383.89	.0767	\$9,603,113.73	.9409
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL—Total and Average.....	2,733,370.20	1.1092	194,892.28	.0791	2,928,262.48	1.1883
Eastern State Penitentiary.....	1,114,418.16	1.0794	25,339.19	.0245	1,139,757.35	1.1039
Western State Penitentiary.....	838,279.05	1.1213	67,943.60	.0909	906,222.65	1.2122
Pennsylvania Industrial School.....	427,648.53	1.0651	42,426.88	.1057	470,075.41	1.1708
State Industrial Home for Women.....	102,428.97	1.2910	25,045.36	.3157	127,474.33	1.6067
Pennsylvania Training School.....	250,595.49	1.2330	34,137.25	.1679	284,732.74	1.4009
MENTAL HOSPITALS—Total and Average.....	3,688,203.26	.7015	367,643.26	.0699	4,055,846.52	.7714
Allentown State Hospital.....	433,211.26	.7605	37,589.39	.0660	470,800.65	.8265
Danville State Hospital.....	537,473.16	.7727	56,111.71	.0807	593,584.87	.8534
Farview State Hospital.....	227,562.11	.8214	24,621.49	.0889	252,183.60	.9103
Harrisburg State Hospital.....	464,799.83	.6832	35,434.52	.0521	500,234.35	.7353
Norristown State Hospital.....	844,079.00	.6861	43,271.89	.0352	887,350.89	.7213
Torrance State Hospital.....	327,989.25	.5922	43,843.76	.0792	371,833.01	.6714
Warren State Hospital.....	523,265.12	.7024	79,835.76	.1071	603,100.88	.8095
Wernersville State Hospital.....	329,823.53	.6520	46,934.74	.0928	376,758.27	.7448
DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS—Total and Average.....	1,159,062.49	.5521	220,848.35	.1052	1,379,910.84	.6573
Pennhurst State School.....	319,116.53	.5014	65,609.38	.1031	384,725.91	.6045
Folk State School.....	560,538.57	.5287	92,591.08	.0873	653,129.65	.6160
Laurelton State Village.....	183,269.14	.7409	28,412.68	.1148	211,681.82	.8557
Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics.....	96,138.25	.6194	34,235.21	.2206	130,373.46	.8400
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL—Total and Average.....	1,239,093.89	3.2156			1,239,093.89	3.2156
Ashland State Hospital.....	209,512.31	3.5875			209,512.31	3.5875
Blossburg State Hospital.....	91,900.14	3.4679			91,900.14	3.4679
Coaldale State Hospital.....	99,640.16	3.1936			99,640.16	3.1936
Connellsville State Hospital.....	77,184.73	3.0874			77,184.73	3.0874
Hazleton State Hospital.....	147,528.06	3.0108			147,528.06	3.0108
Locus Mountain State Hospital.....	89,204.17	3.8092			89,204.17	3.8092
Nanticoke State Hospital.....	126,177.61	3.4569			126,177.61	3.4569
Phillipsburg State Hospital.....	90,179.20	2.5550			90,179.20	2.5550
Scranton State Hospital.....	206,812.60	3.0765			206,812.60	3.0765
Shamokin State Hospital.....	100,954.91	3.0779			100,954.91	3.0779

TABLE XIII

STATEMENT OF COSTS OF OPERATING STATE-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

JUNE 1, 1935 to MAY 31, 1936

Maintenance Costs for Year June 1, 1935 to May 31, 1936						Accounting Division		81
Purchased Costs			Value of Own Products Used		Combined Total Maintenance Costs			
Amount	Per Capita Per Diem	Amount	Per Capita Per Diem	Amount	Per Capita Per Diem	Amount	Per Capita Per Diem	
\$ 8,597,247.93	.8053	\$ 993,143.74	.0930	\$ 9,590,391.67	.8983			
2,682,255.76	1.0284	220,551.86	.0845	2,902,807.62	1.1129			
1,144,320.07	.9991	23,345.71	.0204	1,167,665.78	1.0195			
772,605.81	1.0592	89,052.96	.1221	861,658.77	1.1813			
432,766.31	.9873	46,214.06	.1054	478,980.37	1.0927			
103,127.27	1.0906	24,602.08	.2602	127,729.35	1.3508			
229,436.30	1.1439	37,337.05	.1862	266,773.35	1.3301			
3,653,184.89	.6573	529,802.46	.0953	4,182,987.35	.7526			
430,834.73	.7049	55,172.81	.0903	486,007.54	.7952			
510,059.45	.7224	69,435.21	.0983	579,494.66	.8207			
210,980.59	.7145	33,576.86	.1137	244,557.45	.8282			
470,651.55	.6516	60,159.55	.0833	530,811.10	.7349			
851,012.30	.6524	96,314.57	.0738	947,326.87	.7262			
348,618.85	.5571	56,361.59	.0901	404,980.44	.6472			
526,878.76	.6812	85,753.55	.1109	612,632.31	.7921			
304,148.66	.5850	73,028.32	.1405	377,176.98	.7255			
1,077,353.44	.5103	242,789.42	.1150	1,320,142.86	.6253			
307,487.80	.4795	74,789.92	.1166	382,277.72	.5961			
509,926.19	.4789	97,630.99	.0917	607,557.18	.5706			
179,336.31	.7247	33,792.92	.1366	213,129.23	.8613			
80,603.14	.5106	36,575.59	.2317	117,178.73	.7423			
1,184,453.84	2.9753			1,184,453.84	2.9753			
184,579.16	2.8830			184,579.16	2.8830			
87,942.08	3.4148			87,942.08	3.4148			
99,937.21	3.1627			99,937.21	3.1627			
74,129.34	2.8521			74,129.34	2.8521			
145,475.79	2.8846			145,475.79	2.8846			
79,632.26	3.3158			79,632.26	3.3158			
119,020.04	3.1712			119,020.04	3.1712			
98,608.54	2.8063			98,608.54	2.8063			
201,058.48	2.8388			201,058.48	2.8388			
94,070.94	2.8689			94,070.94	2.8689			
GRAND TOTAL AND AVERAGE.....								
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL—Total and Average.....								
Eastern State Penitentiary.....								
Western State Penitentiary.....								
Pennsylvania Industrial School.....								
State Industrial Home for Women.....								
Pennsylvania Training School.....								
MENTAL HOSPITALS—Total and Average.....								
Albion State Hospital.....								
Danville State Hospital.....								
Fairview State Hospital.....								
Harrisburg State Hospital.....								
Norristown State Hospital.....								
Torrance State Hospital.....								
Warren State Hospital.....								
Wernersville State Hospital.....								
DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS—Total and Average.....								
Pennhurst State School.....								
Polk State School.....								
Leaumont State Village.....								
Sehns Grove State Colony for Epileptics.....								
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL—Total and Average.....								
Ashland State Hospital.....								
Blossburg State Hospital.....								
Coaldale State Hospital.....								
Connellsville State Hospital.....								
Hazleton State Hospital.....								
Locust Mountain State Hospital.....								
Nanticoke State Hospital.....								
Phillipsburg State Hospital.....								
Scranton State Hospital.....								
Sramokin State Hospital.....								

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

FOR two years after the Department of Public Welfare succeeded the old Board of Charities, and although records were kept little attempt was made to segregate them for definite use. In December 1923 a statistical unit was organized as an adjunct to the Deputy Secretary of Welfare's office. It thus continued an additional two years before action finally was taken to make it a section. Still another two years elapsed before, in 1927, the Division of Research and Statistics was created to perform the function which it is now empowered to do as a service to the entire Department.

It is the duty of the Division of Research and Statistics to collect, tabulate, assemble and disseminate statistical data procured from the various State-owned, State-aided and State-supervised institutions as well as to formulate statistical information for the various Bureaus and Divisions in the Department of Welfare.

From the State mental hospitals, with their population of approximately 18,000 persons, the Division receives individual admission, re-admission, transfer, death and discharge records. Through the availability of these active records the Division is able not only to provide figures as to population of the institutions, but also tables as to the number of persons diagnosed as having a certain psychosis, the age groups, nationalities, citizenship, religious affiliations, occupations, hereditary causes, and residence of the individuals in each institution.

Similar information also is secured from the 13 county mental hospitals, having a population of 16,500 persons and the data is treated in a similar manner as that pertaining to State institutions.

From the State penal institutions (4 penitentiaries and 2 correctional schools), individual admission, death and discharge records also are secured. Type of offense, length of sentence, nationality, ages, occupations, and previous offenses are listed on these records, and summary tables, by institutions, as of a certain date, as well as total admissions for a one year period, are always available.

Of the 7,000 admissions and approximately 7,000 discharges each month in the county prisons, the Division receives individual records of all court committed cases. It receives from each of the 67 county prisons a monthly movement of population report which is

summarized and combined, and the figures made available for general information.

The Division also receives a small proportion of the juvenile correctional institutions' admission cards, and is endeavoring to enlarge its scope of activity in this field.

All county homes in the State, with one exception, are submitting individual admission, death and discharge records for each of its guests. The Division keeps an active population file of each of the 13,500 guests, and with an annual turnover of approximately 20,000, it is not difficult to appreciate the details necessary to keep these records accurate.

The Division annually receives from 380 child-caring institutions, and agencies, statistical reports covering their activities. For the 425 Poor Boards reporting annually, 340 as individual districts and 85 as county units, the Division compiles a financial summary of their activities as well as a statistical survey of cases and types of assistance granted.

From the counties, Criminal Court reports, varying from 4 to 12 sessions for each county, are received and tabulated for the information of the State and the United States Bureau of the Census.

Quarterly reports are received from 163 State-aided hospitals. This data is summarized and printed in an annual report.

The Division compiles for the Bureau of Institutional Management of the Department, summary reports of all the laundry and engineering data submitted by the various State-owned institutions, and this information, in turn, is used for comparative purposes and for improving, if possible, these operations at the institutions.

It assists the Council for the Blind in ascertaining the visual acuity of all eyes examined by the Council, and tabulates the findings by diagnosis.

The preparation of an Annual Statistical Report as well as the Biennial Report, with the assistance of the various Bureau heads, is another of the many duties of the Division.

Followed by a proper interpretation, the statistics provide, not only a barometer by which progress in solving current social problems may be determined, but they also assist materially the administration of the affairs in the various institutions, hospitals and homes supervised by the Department of Welfare. In addition, the compilation of the figures and the preparation of various tables are an invaluable aid to the various individual agencies, numerous State Departments, and private individuals who from time to time request this information.

To obtain all the data necessary for the operation of the Division, voluminous correspondence is necessary and field work essential. In making personal contacts to either explain in greater detail what actually is desired by the Division, or to secure data that has not properly been submitted, the Division endeavors to promote amiable relationships between the Department and the individuals.

PUBLIC RELATIONS PRINTING AND RECORDS

TO enable the Department to effect economies in time and to reduce its printing budget by consolidating institutional requests and to better plan its printing requirements of standard forms, institutions were requested to submit requests only once each year for a year's supply. This change will be beneficial in respect of time and financial economies to three Departments of the Commonwealth.

In addition, institutions hereafter also will submit their special printing requests monthly instead of at irregular intervals as was the practice with standard form orders.

To maintain a better check on form inventory and also upon individual institution usage, a double entry bookkeeping system was installed to effectuate the immediate finding of printing data.

Every effort was made during the biennium to find and eliminate duplicity in printing, and despite considerable revisions and standardizations, much still remains to be accomplished in this field.

By maintaining a careful check upon and disapproval of numerous institutional requests for paper, envelopes and unnecessary printing, other economies resulted.

An envelope has been standardized for dispensing medicine. This will eliminate the purchase of three different sizes formerly used.

After consultation with the Budget Bureau and the Department of Revenue, a standard form was adopted for transferring patients; this system supersedes writing memoranda and established a form acceptable to the Department of Revenue in the final settlement of hospital accounts.

A standard birth certificate form was designed and adopted; as was a narcotics administered record.

Other new forms are contemplated and a complete revision and standardization of all forms used in medical and surgical hospitals has been initiated.

During the biennium the following bulletins were prepared:

- No. 60. Rules and Regulations of the Department prescribing minimum standards for State-aided hospitals.
- No. 61. Poor Relief Administration in Pennsylvania.
- No. 62. Prison Report.
- No. 63. Report on State aid to Private Charitable Institutions and Agencies.
- No. 64. The General Poor Relief Act.
- No. 29. Pennsylvania's Juvenile Court Law and Practice (Revised).

Public Relations

Hundreds of thousands of words were written for the press describing the work and objectives of the Department.

Special studies were prepared upon request of various newspapers and news associations.

Numerous addresses were prepared for the use or guidance of members of the Department's staff and assistance was given in the preparation of departmental studies.

Close cooperation was maintained with other Departments and the General Assembly with respect to welfare legislation.

Cordial relations were maintained with the Harrisburg representatives of news associations and with the accredited newspaper correspondents resident in the capital.

NEW WELFARE LEGISLATION

Acts Approved in 1935

Governor George H. Earle approved Act No. 2, Senator George L. Reed, Dauphin, *provides for the payment of compensation of veterans hospitalized for nervous or mental diseases.*

Act. No. 7, Senator William B. Rodgers, Allegheny, *authorizes counties, cities, poor districts, etc., to rent suitable facilities for distributing funds and merchandise by emergency relief boards.*

Acts No. 40 and 41, Representative Frank W. Ruth, Berks, *changed the name of the Graduate Nurses' Associa-*

tion, and established a four-year high school education as a necessary requirement for entrance into nurses' training schools in Pennsylvania.

Act. No. 100, Representative John J. Haluska, Cambria, amended the Administrative Code to permit tapping of water lines of State institutions and sanatoria to supply water to communities in the proximity of the institution.

Act No. 112, Representative John A. Smith, Cumberland, conveyed a tract of land on the site of the proposed Cumberland Valley State Institution for Mental Defectives.

Act No. 139, Representative Richard M. Simpson, Huntingdon, granted a right of way to the borough of Huntingdon to lay a water line across the grounds of the Pennsylvania Industrial School.

Act No. 159, Representative Elwood J. Turner, Delaware, safeguards the welfare of defendants by setting up a method of and the right for an appeal from any order of commitment.

Act No. 161, Senator John J. McClure, Delaware, authorizes counties of the third class to make appropriations to county poor districts for hospital purposes.

Act No. 164, Representative Walter K. Jackson, Philadelphia, amended the Solicitation Act to provide that certificates of registration may not be issued by the Department to individuals, and, in cases where an application has been made and subsequently withdrawn the fee may be refunded. If a certificate is refused the fee reverts to the State Treasury.

Act No. 190, Representative Joseph P. Bradley, Northumberland, created the State authority under which the Department's construction projects were submitted to the Federal Public Works Administration.

Act No. 220, Senator George L. Reed, Dauphin, provides for the administration of the Blind Pension Act of 1934 in certain counties.

Act No. 316, Representative Herbert B. Cohen, York, *provides that the statute of limitations shall not be used as a defense against claims of poor districts for the maintenance and support of persons who are public charges.*

Act No. 214, Representative Alexander C. Green, Philadelphia, *clarifies proceedings in adoptions, particularly where parties to the proposed adoption are non-residents of Pennsylvania.*

Act No. 230, Representative L. Kenneth Harkins, Allegheny, *requires all hospitals with one hundred beds or more, which receive an appropriation from the State, to have at all times in attendance at least one licensed physician or resident interne.*

Act No. 231, Representative Hiram G. Andrews, Cambria, *provides that records of poor districts be opened to inspection by any taxpayer of any particular district.*

Act. No. 248, Representative John A. Smith, Cumberland, *grants permission to the borough of Camp Hill and New Cumberland to use jointly with the Commonwealth the sewer outlet constructed for the proposed Cumberland Valley State Institution for Mental Defectives.*

Act No. 257, Representative Burt B. Brumbaugh, Jefferson, *provides for the boarding out of certain selected patients in State mental hospitals.*

Act No. 287, Representative William P. Roan, Luzerne, *establishes procedure for the consolidation of poor districts which are not co-extensive with counties.*

Act No. 374, Representative John H. Siegel, Lycoming, *provides for sentencing of women to the State Industrial Home at Muncy instead of to State penitentiaries.*

Act No. 419, Representatives John J. Barker, Erie, and William J. Eroo, Lawrence, *provides for and regulates methods of making appropriations, expenditures, contracts and purchases by poor districts and the making of annual uniform budgets.*

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED DURING THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1936

ONE OF the primary reasons for convening the Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly of 1936 was to enact legislation enabling Pennsylvania to conform to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act.

Under the Federal Social Security Act, the National government assumes the responsibility of paying part of the grants to certain mothers, the aged and the blind.

In March of this year certain areas of the Commonwealth in which institutions within the Department of Welfare are located were inundated and considerable State property was either destroyed or badly damaged by water and silt from the swollen rivers.

To meet this necessary replacing and repair, emergency measures were sponsored by the Department of Welfare.

* * *

Representative Anna M. Brancato, Philadelphia, introduced the so-called Mother's Assistance Bill, which would conform Pennsylvania's laws to those of the Federal Government.

Representative L. Kenneth Harkins, Allegheny, sponsored another Mother's Assistance Bill providing for payments to newly organized counties.

Representative John H. Siegel, Lycoming, introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of \$200,000 to those persons eligible to receive blind grants.

Representative John J. Haluska, Cambria, introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of \$600,000 for payments to those eligible to receive Mothers' Assistance.

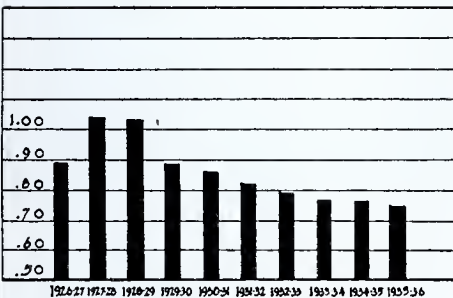
Representative Harry E. Diehl, Blair, introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of \$1,750,000 to those eligible to receive old age assistance.

Senator Edward R. Frey, Allegheny, introduced an Old Age Assistance bill to enable the Commonwealth to conform to provisions of the Federal Social Security Act.

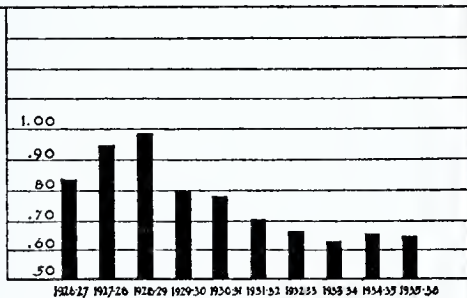
Representative Harry J. Brownfield, Fayette, introduced a bill providing \$279,000 to repair flood damage.

Representative Leo V. Tumelty, Philadelphia, introduced a bill to reduce overcrowding in Department of Welfare institutions and also to eliminate fire and other hazards in the Department's hospitals and penal and correctional institutions.

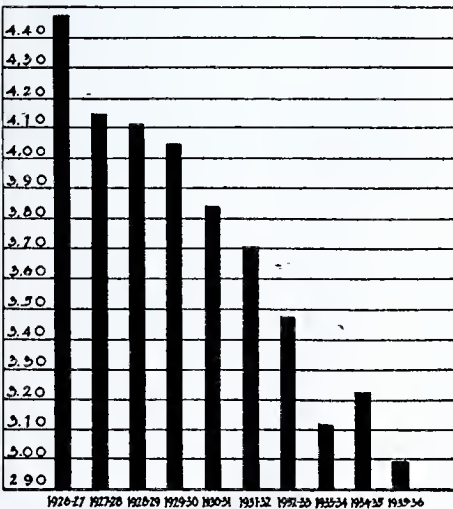
COMPARATIVE COST OF OPERATING STATE INSTITUTIONS ON-A-PER-CAPITA-PER-DIEM-BASIS 1926 - 1936



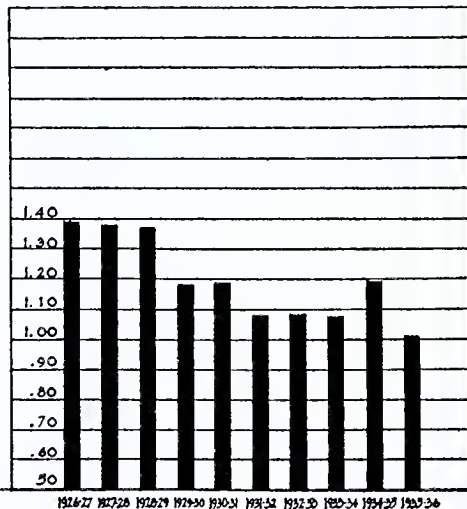
MENTALS HOSPITALS



SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES



MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS



PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

TABLE

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

Movement of Population	Allentown			Danville			Farview			Harrisburg			Total
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	
Population beginning of year.....	775	792	1567	907	960	1867	743	743	743	830	976	1806	7177
On visit or parole.....	213	149	362	195	152	347	19	19	19	64	65	129	17
Total on Register beginning of year.....	988	941	1929	1102	1112	2214	762	762	762	894	1041	1935	7194
Admissions:													
First	244	161	405	304	281	585	90	90	90	145	125	270	28
Readmissions	44	41	85	47	55	102	10	10	10	37	33	70	10
Transfers	9	3	12	4	2	6	3	3	3	5	1	6	3
Total	297	205	502	355	338	693	103	103	103	187	159	346	41
Discharges:													
Recovered	38	54	92	71	56	127	6	6	6	20	25	45	5
Improved	70	54	124	83	74	157	7	7	7	34	24	58	11
Unimproved	11	6	17	18	22	40	7	7	7	3	.....	3	8
Without psychoses	56	17	73	47	32	79	2	2	2	8	3	11	10
Transferred	5	5	10	1	5	6	9	9	9	5	2	7	7
Died	66	40	106	75	94	169	23	23	23	63	50	113	15
Total	246	176	422	295	283	578	54	54	54	133	104	237	28
Population end of year.....	813	821	1634	941	974	1915	791	791	791	864	1041	1905	7188
On visit or parole.....	226	149	375	221	193	414	20	20	20	84	55	139	21
Total on Register end of year.....	1039	970	2009	1162	1167	2329	811	811	811	948	1096	2044	7209

HOSPITALS—YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1935

Dorchester			Torrance			Warren			Wernersville			Total State Hospitals			Dixmont (State-aided)			Total State and State-aided		
Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
1	1772	3329	843	650	1493	958	1039	1997	813	552	1365	7426	6741	14167	639	525	1164	8065	7266	15331
2	171	366	181	172	353	194	134	328	90	71	161	1151	914	2065	28	33	61	1179	947	2126
3	1943	3695	1024	822	1846	1152	1173	2325	903	623	1526	8577	7655	16232	667	558	1225	9244	8213	17457
4	285	547	324	217	541	292	242	534	129	126	255	1790	1437	3227	40	33	73	1830	1470	3300
5	101	188	34	25	59	36	35	71	6	7	13	301	297	598	8	8	16	309	305	614
6	31	61	9	5	14	1	2	3	3	4	7	84	48	112	4	1	5	68	49	117
7	417	796	367	247	614	329	279	608	138	137	275	2155	1782	3937	52	42	94	2207	1824	4031
8	.....	45	31	36	67	48	28	76	13	6	19	272	205	477	8	2	10	280	207	487
9	115	164	84	87	171	66	57	123	59	54	113	452	465	917	11	21	32	463	486	949
10	3	12	4	.....	4	3	2	5	4	1	5	59	34	93	4	6	10	63	40	103
11	2	12	11	7	18	70	32	102	.....	.....	.....	204	93	297	.....	.....	.....	204	93	297
12	5	12	28	.....	26	8	.....	8	5	3	8	66	20	86	1	1	2	67	21	88
13	157	306	81	48	129	110	101	211	60	45	105	627	535	1162	38	34	72	665	569	1234
14	282	551	237	178	415	305	220	525	141	109	250	1680	1352	3032	62	64	126	1742	1416	3158
15	1850	3483	912	716	1628	1001	1047	2048	805	566	1371	7760	7015	14775	630	511	1141	8390	7526	15916
16	228	457	242	175	417	175	185	360	95	85	180	1292	1070	2362	27	25	52	1319	1095	2414
17	2078	3940	1154	891	2045	1176	1232	2408	900	651	1551	9052	8085	17137	657	536	1193	9709	8621	18330

TABLE I

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

Movement of Population	Allentown			Danville			Farview			Harrisburg		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Population beginning of year.....	813	821	1634	941	974	1915	791	791	791	864	1041	1905
On Parole	226	149	375	221	193	414	20	20	20	84	55	139
Total on Register beginning of year.....	1039	970	2009	1162	1167	2329	811	811	811	948	1096	2044
Admissions:												
First	237	157	394	308	269	577	80	80	80	165	175	340
Readmissions	46	39	85	58	78	136	12	12	12	37	33	70
Transfers				4	5	9	3	3	3		3	3
Totals Admitted	283	196	479	370	352	722	95	95	95	202	211	413
Discharges:												
Recovered	46	44	90	94	67	161	11	11	11	23	25	48
Improved	67	51	118	92	102	194	10	10	10	40	16	56
Unimproved	10	5	15	17	30	47	3	3	3	3		3
Without Psychoses	76	17	93	47	25	72	4	4	4	19	3	22
Transferred	11	5	16	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	3	7
Died	48	47	95	101	86	187	26	26	26	55	57	112
Total Discharged	258	169	427	354	311	665	58	58	58	144	104	248
Population end of year.....	844	823	1667	963	999	1962	824	824	824	915	1130	2045
On Parole	220	174	394	215	209	424	24	24	24	91	73	164
Total on Register end of year.....	1064	997	2061	1178	1208	2386	848	848	848	1006	1203	2209

HOSPITALS—YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1936

Harristown			Torrance			Warren			Wernersville			State Hospitals Total			Dixmont (State-aided)			Total State and State-aided		
Fe- male	Total		Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
850	3483	912	716	1628	1001	1047	2048	805	566	1371	7760	7015	14775	630	511	1141	8390	7526	15916	
228	457	242	175	417	175	185	360	95	85	180	1292	1070	2362	27	25	52	1319	1095	2414	
2078	3940	1154	891	2045	1176	1232	2408	900	651	1551	9052	8085	17137	657	536	1193	9709	8621	18330	
318	646	333	220	553	344	286	630	145	151	296	1940	1576	3516	58	43	101	1998	1619	3617	
99	190	44	35	79	47	32	79	13	15	28	348	331	679	5	8	13	353	339	692	
28	47	12	4	16	.....	2	2	18	10	28	56	52	108	2	7	9	58	59	117
445	883	389	259	648	391	320	711	176	176	352	2344	1959	4303	65	58	123	2409	2017	4426	
6	46	32	20	52	21	33	54	16	7	23	283	202	485	11	5	16	294	207	501	
121	202	169	121	290	80	94	174	63	56	119	602	561	1163	13	12	25	615	573	1188	
5	20	7	.....	7	.....	1	1	7	1	8	62	42	104	4	1	5	66	43	109
7	21	12	2	14	67	50	117	.....	.....	.....	239	104	343	.....	.....	.....	239	104	343
2	8	4	5	9	.....	1	1	2	2	4	34	19	53	2	1	3	36	20	56
155	319	94	70	164	131	84	215	60	40	100	679	539	1218	54	29	83	733	568	1301	
296	616	318	218	536	299	263	562	148	106	254	1899	1467	3366	84	48	132	1983	1515	3498	
1935	3634	1030	770	1800	1065	1108	2173	835	610	1445	8175	7375	15550	614	520	1134	8789	7895	16684	
292	573	195	162	357	203	181	384	93	111	204	1322	1202	2524	24	26	50	1346	1228	2574	
2227	4207	1225	932	2157	1268	1289	2557	928	721	1649	9497	8577	18074	638	546	1184	10135	9123	19255	

TABLE C

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MAY 31, 1936

	Total State Owned and State-Aided			Elwyn State-Aided			Total State-Owned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population beginning of the year.....	3496	3236	6732	552	403	955	2944	2833	5777
On Visit or Parole....	393	141	534	5	3	8	388	138	526
Total on Register beginning of the year	3889	3377	7266	557	406	963	3332	2971	6303
Admissions:									
First	248	208	456	25	21	46	223	187	410
Readmissions	3	1	4	1		1	2	1	3
Transfers									
Total	251	209	460	26	21	47	225	188	413
Discharges:									
Improved	43	38	81	24	14	38	19	24	43
Unimproved	23	24	47	1	1	2	22	23	45
Without Mental Defect or Epilepsy		1	1					1	1
Transferred	3	1	4	1	1	2	2		2
Died	84	44	128	7	6	13	77	38	115
Total	153	108	261	33	22	55	120	86	206
Population end of year	3530	3293	6823	550	404	954	2980	2889	5869
On Parole.....	457	185	642		1	1	457	184	641
Total on Register.....	3987	3478	7465	550	405	955	3437	3073	6510

MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS YEAR ENDING

Laurelton			Pennhurst			Polk			Selinsgrove (Epileptic)		
Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
.....	671	671	942	800	1742	1562	1362	2924	440	.....	440
.....	75	75	117	37	154	56	26	82	215	.....	215
.....	746	746	1059	837	1896	1618	1388	3006	655	.....	655
.....	49	49	52	74	126	99	64	163	72	.....	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	49	49	52	74	126	101	65	166	72	.....	72
.....	14	14	6	3	9	12	7	19	1	.....	1
.....	6	6	10	8	18	12	9	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	22	18	7	25	34	29	63	25	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	36	19	55	58	45	103	26	.....	26
.....	676	676	952	840	1792	1595	1373	2968	433	.....	433
.....	97	97	123	52	175	66	35	101	268	.....	268
.....	773	773	1075	892	1967	1661	1408	3069	701	.....	701

TABLE

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY MENTAL

	Allegheny			Blair			Blakely			Chester			Hillside			Lancaster		
Movement of Population	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Population beginning of year	1006	957	1963	157	133	290	74	52	126	157	144	301	362	398	760	157	136	293
On visit or parole	127	75	202	51	30	81	1	6	7	7	1	8	57	35	92	15	25	40
Total on Register	1133	1032	2165	208	163	371	75	58	133	164	145	309	419	433	852	172	161	333
Admissions:																		
First	200	157	357	67	40	107	6	4	10	24	16	40	88	71	159	48	54	102
Readmissions	23	16	39	13	20	33	1	-----	1	8	4	12	23	11	34	10	13	23
Transfers	16	6	22	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	3	2	3	5
Total	239	179	418	80	62	142	7	4	11	32	20	52	112	84	196	60	70	130
Discharges:																		
Recovered	4	-----	4	20	12	32	1	2	3	-----	-----	-----	31	25	56	13	12	25
Improved	142	78	220	22	20	42	-----	2	2	4	2	6	19	10	29	4	2	6
Unimproved	4	-----	4	3	5	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	3	18
Without Psychoses	4	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	1	10	9	10	19
Transferred	8	6	14	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	2	-----	2	2	2	4
Died	81	60	141	22	16	38	3	4	7	9	9	18	35	36	71	10	9	19
Total	243	144	387	67	54	121	4	8	12	15	11	26	96	72	168	53	38	91
Population end of year	1029	980	2009	163	129	292	76	53	129	166	153	319	387	403	790	164	168	332
On visit or parole	100	87	187	58	42	100	2	1	3	15	1	16	48	42	90	15	25	40
Total on register end of year	1129	1067	2196	221	171	392	78	54	132	181	154	335	435	445	880	179	193	372

SPITALS—YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1935

r	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Ransom			Retreat			Schuylkill			Somerset			Total		
	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
210	2813	2861	5674	1304	1160	2464	178	179	357	454	456	910	256	243	499	241	225	466	7283	7030	14313
12	344	291	635	222	165	387	10	18	28	47	21	68	50	46	96	11	15	26	946	736	1682
222	3157	3152	6309	1526	1325	2851	188	197	385	501	477	978	306	289	595	252	240	492	8229	7766	15995
13	744	621	1365	354	186	540	29	24	53	84	53	137	70	59	129	23	13	36	1741	1307	3048
6	54	65	119	39	29	68	7	4	11	32	12	44	12	9	21	1	3	4	225	190	415
8	.....	.....	.....	4	9	13	1	1	2	.....	2	2	2	3	5	.....	.....	34	28	62	.....
27	798	686	1484	397	224	621	37	29	66	116	67	183	84	71	155	24	16	40	2000	1525	3525
4	.....	1	1	6	2	8	11	11	22	14	3	17	29	26	55	3	4	7	134	100	234
7	306	248	554	183	135	318	4	6	10	25	27	52	12	7	19	6	12	18	729	554	1283
1	10	5	15	18	10	28	.....	2	2	21	11	32	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	73	39	112
1	55	25	80	27	18	45	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	13	37	.....
16	399	329	728	150	97	247	14	11	25	30	30	60	30	13	43	16	7	23	809	627	1436
29	770	608	1378	384	262	646	29	30	59	94	73	167	71	51	122	27	23	50	1869	1387	3256
212	2847	2907	5754	1384	1163	2547	183	187	370	494	445	939	279	255	534	228	224	452	7522	7157	14679
8	338	323	661	155	124	279	13	9	22	29	26	55	40	54	94	21	9	30	838	747	1585
220	3185	3230	6415	1539	1287	2826	196	196	392	523	471	994	319	309	628	249	233	482	8360	7904	16264

TABLE
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION
YEAR ENDING

	Total			Allegheny			Blair			Blakely			Chester			Hillside F		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Population beginning of year..	7522	7157	14679	1029	980	2009	163	129	292	76	53	129	166	153	319	387	403	
On Parole	842	748	1590	100	87	187	58	42	100	2	1	3	15	1	16	48	42	
Total on Register.....	8364	7905	16269	1129	1067	2196	221	171	392	78	54	132	181	154	335	435	445	
Admissions:																		
First	1459	1180	2639	198	168	366	74	41	115	5	3	8	27	24	51	97	78	
Readmissions	214	177	391	28	14	42	17	13	30				3	3	6	23	12	
Transfers	29	19	48	18	8	26		1	1				1	1	2			
Total	1702	1376	3078	244	190	434	91	55	146	5	3	8	31	28	59	120	90	
Discharges:																		
Recovered	125	96	221	2		2	22	18	40	2		2	1		1	31	23	
Improved	637	531	1168	116	81	197	26	19	45				12	1	13	18	14	
Unimproved	88	35	123				3	2	5					2	2	2	1	
Without Psychoses	13	12	25													6	4	
Transferred	85	37	122	6	6	12		2	2				2	1	3	2	1	
Died	635	594	1229	77	69	146	17	11	28	7	4	11	10	17	27	30	22	
Total	1583	1305	2888	201	156	357	68	52	120	9	4	13	25	21	46	89	65	
Population remaining end of year	7607	7200	14807	1074	1013	2087	176	128	304	73	52	125	164	155	319	398	413	
On Parole	876	776	1652	98	88	186	68	46	114	1	1	2	23	6	29	68	57	
Total on Register.....	8483	7976	16459	1172	1101	2273	244	174	418	74	53	127	187	161	348	466	470	

COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS

MAY 31, 1936

Lancaster			Mercer			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Ransom			Retreat			Schuylkill			Somerset		
Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	
168	332	122	90	212	284	729	07	575	1384	1163	2547	183	187	370	494	445	939	279	255	534	228	224	450
25	40	4	4	8	338	323	661	155	124	279	17	10	27	29	26	55	40	54	94	21	9	30	
193	372	126	94	220	3185	3230	6415	1539	1287	2826	200	197	397	523	471	994	319	309	628	249	233	482	
49	111	8	18	26	442	446	888	347	198	545	31	19	50	94	65	159	60	52	112	14	19	33	
8	20	1	5	6	43	53	96	52	35	87	2	3	5	28	16	44	4	14	18	1	1	2	
	1							4	8	12				2	1	3	2		2	1		1	
57	132	9	23	32	485	499	984	403	241	644	33	22	55	124	82	206	66	66	132	16	20	36	
16	27	1	3	4	14	12	26	5	2	7	11	5	16	8		8	12	16	28	5	1	6	
10	13	1	1	2	300	275	575	116	89	205	4	2	6	18	24	42	10	10	20	13	5	18	
6	14	2	1	3	25	6	31	33	3	36	2	2	4	11	8	19		3	3	2	1	3	
4	10														1	3	4				1	1	
4	14				32	12	44	26	8	34					3	2	5	4		4	1	1	
8	21	11	10	21	258	324	582	141	77	218	13	5	18	25	20	45	18	20	38	15	7	22	
48	99	15	15	30	629	629	1258	321	179	500	30	14	44	66	57	123	44	49	93	35	16	51	
177	365	118	100	218	2731	2783	5514	1468	1236	2704	186	193	379	535	456	991	275	269	544	221	225	446	
25	40	2	2	4	310	317	627	153	113	266	17	12	29	46	40	86	66	57	123	9	12	21	
202	405	120	102	222	3041	3100	6141	1621	1349	2970	203	203	408	581	496	1077	341	326	667	230	237	467	

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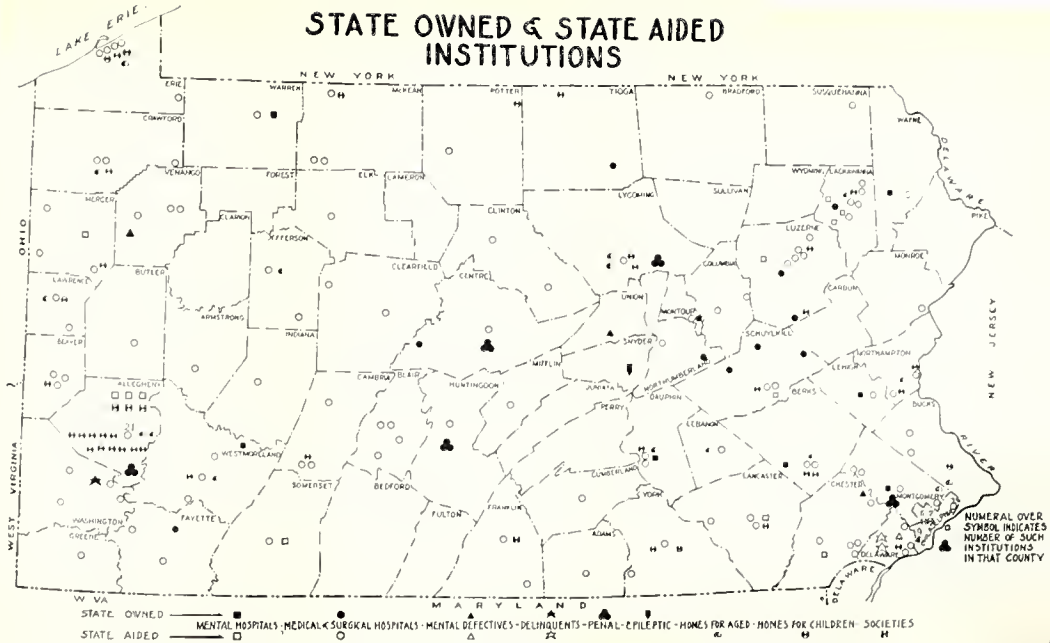
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MEDICAL & SURG - SOCIETIES